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The Outlook

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A Non-Partisan Tax Bill

THE Ways and Means Committee of the House has completed the work of drafting a tax reduction bill and has achieved something unprecedented in peace-time action. All of the rates were worked out on a non-partisan basis, which apparently assured united support by regular Republicans and regular Democrats. The Outlook's prediction, made shortly after the final adjournment of the last Congress, that the regular Democrats would no longer make common cause with the radicals appears to be in the way of fulfillment.

Estimates indicate that the bill as drafted would reduce taxes by $308,000,000.

The surtax limit of 20 per cent, suggested by Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, is embodied in the bill. Under the present law, the maximum rate is 40 per cent. The determination to repeal the publicity feature of the present law is also in accord with Secretary Mellon's suggestion. In other important particulars Mr. Mellon's suggestions were ignored. He was anxious to have the inheritance tax repealed. It stands, however, in the new bill. He objected to the more liberal exemption provisions proposed by Representative Garner, but they are incorported in the bill. The twenty-five per cent reduction of tax on earned incomes not only is retained, but the maximum is raised from $10,000 to $20,000.

Incomes of single persons are to be exempt up to $1,500 and of heads of families up to $3,500. The corresponding figures in the present law are $1,000 and $2,500. Normal rates are reduced from 2 to 1½ per cent on the first $4,000 of taxable income, from 4 to 3 per cent on the next $4,000, and from 6 to 5 per cent on larger incomes.

Repeal of the gift tax is provided for. Practically all excise and occupational levies are scheduled for repeal. The maximum inheritance rate is to be 20 instead of 40 per cent. Corporation and capital stock taxes remain unchanged.

The changes proposed in income-tax provisions will reduce the total of taxes paid by about $200,000,000 dollars—theoretically. Actually, the reduction may be more or less. Plans for other changes, still to be worked out, will effect another theoretical reduction of about $100,000,000. The two items make up the total by which Secretary Mellon and other Treasury officials have said that the Government's income may be reduced without danger.

On the large scale, therefore, the Treasury plan is the one adopted by the Committee. Various details of Treasury suggestions are ignored, but there is no overstepping of the safety line marked out.

A Tax Court Proposed

A CONSIDERABLE number of years has elapsed since Congress created a court. It is not unlikely, therefore, that a suggestion of the Solicitor of the Internal Revenue Bureau will find willing ears. It is that the Board of Tax Appeals, created by the tax law of the last session of Congress, be converted into a court, presumably under the name of the Court of Tax Appeals. It would have a status somewhat similar to that of the Court of Customs Appeals.

As matters stand now, the Board of Tax Appeals hears and passes upon the complaints of taxpayers who feel that they have been unfairly dealt with. It is entirely separate from the Treasury Department, and is supposed to be an impartial arbiter between that Department and the taxpayer. But it has no vested judicial authority. Solicitor Gregg recently told the Ways and Means Committee that the usefulness of the Board would be greatly increased if it were constituted as a regular court. He thinks that many abuses would be prevented by the power to impose fines.

Solicitor Gregg's position was supported by representatives of the American Bar Association and of the American Institute of Accountants who appeared before the Ways and Means Committee.

The Army and Navy on Trial

THE United States Army, apparently, is court-martialing itself, trying to determine whether or not it is guilty of the atrocities charged by Colonel William Mitchell, for whose trial the court martial ostensibly sits. Whether the Court and the Army went into this position willingly or were forced there by the tactics of the Mitchell defense is not quite apparent, but the door has been opened wide for the admission of practically all the testimony that Mitchell desires to offer as to the truth of his charges. In effect, the Army—and, to a lesser extent only because it is not directly a party to the court-martial proceedings, the Navy—is on trial before the tribunal of the country. The question whether or not Mitchell's conduct was injurious to discipline and good order in the Army is submerged if not obliterated. There is still controversy between the judge advocate and defense counsel as to whether or not testimony concerning the veracity of Colonel Mitchell's charges is to be considered as an absolute defense or only in mitigation, but the testimony continues to pile up for the consideration of the Court.

An array of witnesses, mostly army officers, has been produced to testify to specific facts supporting the general assertions of Colonel Mitchell. Captain Oldys testified, for instance, that Major Wheeler was killed in Hawaii by trying to save his plane after having been told by his Chief of Staff that he would be held personally responsible for further accidents in aviation and that pilots would have to pay for damage to planes. Major Spatz, after citing specific incidents, testified that "military aviation is in a bad plight because of insufficient personnel, obsolete or obsolescent equipment, and faulty administration by the War Department." Major Brandt pointed out numerous particulars in what he regards as the deterioration of the Air Service and said that responsibility for its inadequacy rests with "the present economy programme." Asked if he knew whom this involved, he said that he did, and that he preferred to let his testimony stand.

These are typical bits of the testimony offered in Colonel Mitchell's defense. The public had previous knowledge of most of the incidents detailed, as rumors at least. But their recital before the Court Martial tends to show that there is a considerable sprinkling of army officers whose way of thinking agrees with Colonel Mitchell's. About the only incidents adduced in testimony of which the

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public did not previously know were those recited by Mrs. Lansdowne, widow of the commander of the Shenandoah.

Mrs. Lansdowne on the Stand

WHAT Mrs. Lansdowne said before the Court Martial has raised another storm, which is shaking not only the Court Martial but the Naval Court investigating the Shenandoah disaster. Already it has resulted in the resignation of Captain Paul Foley, of the Navy, as judge advocate of the Naval Court after he had made repeated efforts to go on the stand in the Court Martial and deny Mrs. Lansdowne's statements. In his request to Secretary of the Navy Wilbur that he be relieved of duty as judge advocate Captain Foley said that he wanted to take the stand before the Naval Court.

Mrs. Lansdowne was called upon to testify in support of the truth of Mitchell's prediction that the Navy would resort to "muzzling tactics in an effort to whitewash itself in the Shenandoah case." She said that the wife of a prominent naval officer had handed her a note, telling her it was from Captain Foley. Mrs. Lansdowne had torn up this note, but, she remembered, it requested her to testify that she had changed her mind after making a public statement and to say that her husband was willing at any time to use the Shenandoah for military purposes regardless of weather and the condition of landing-fields. She was also asked, she said, to give her thanks and appreciation to the members of the Court and to say that she was willing to leave the matter in their hands.

A day of wrangling ensued as to whether or not Mrs. Lansdowne's testimony should remain in the record. The defense scored. Then the scene shifted to the other court. The Court Martial recessed for two days and the Naval Court resumed its hearings, with interest centered in Captain Foley's appearance on the stand.

Nobody knows or can guess what the outcome of it all will be. But if one were to preach on the subject, he might well take his text from the twelfth verse of the second chapter of Mark's Gospel —"We never saw it on this fashion."

Crowding the Air

FOUR years ago Secretary Hoover called a National Radio Conference. Thirty persons attended. There were three, or possibly only two, broadcasting stations in the United States.

Just now, when the fourth National Radio Conference met in Washington, most of the discussion revolved around this fact: that the air to-day is overcrowded with radio waves to a greater extent than the most congested of our city streets is overcrowded with automobiles.

With only 88 usable wave-lengths available for broadcasting, nearly 600 broadcasting stations clamor for their use and 200 new broadcasters are trying to force their way into the congested lanes. New lanes cannot now be opened to them. Wave-lengths below 200 and above 550 meters are already occupied. In one band are the amateurs, thousands of them; and the Conference held that a use of radio which makes a fine contribution to the development of the American boy is as important as that of the broadcaster. The lanes on which the boys go on roller skates are not to be invaded by the high-powered cars of the big stations. Other lanes are occupied by the Navy for communication from ship to ship, from ship to shore, and from earth to planes in the air. Still others are occupied by the Army as lines of

The housekeeper,

Hanny in the Philadelphia Inquirer

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Looks good to us

From Melissa Bradford, Philadelphia, Pa.

Ireland in the Columbus Evening Dispatch

We will be surer of his hunting prowess when he brings home a bear

From Miss Mea J. Williams, Columbus, Ohio

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communication with forces in the field and with airplanes. And others yet are reserved for international telegraph, for communication by code with every important country in the world.

There are no more lanes available for the broadcasters. Those already so overcrowded must be made to serve. "That means," said Secretary Hoover in summarizing the work of the Conference, "fewer stations and better ones, or at least no increase in numbers, and it must result in more efficient service and better programmes."

The effect of the overcrowding of the air lanes reaches the public in what is known as interference. Those versed in the science of radio know how to get rid of interference, but the doing of it involves reduction of the overcrowding and a number of other complicated questions.

Broadcasting Flivvers

THE way that the Conference saw for determining who shall and who shall not be admitted to the air lanes is to impose a test of public benefit. Before any broadcaster is admitted or, being already there, permitted to stay he must prove "that there is something more than naked commercial selfishness in his purpose." Service to the listener is the test. The Conference thought that advertising, both direct and mixed, is objectionable to the listening public, but it did not say that all advertising should be excluded from the air.

The little broadcasting stations—the flivvers of the radio lanes, to carry out the figure—came to the Conference fearing that they were to be crushed. Instead, they were applauded. Not size, but service was recognized. From this time forward all stations, regardless of size, are on the same basis. Elimination and discrimination will, if the judgment of the Conference is followed, strike the big quite as heavily as the little stations.

Whether the judgment of the Conference is to be followed depends upon what Congress does. Secretary Hoover, speaking for the Conference, has said that he hopes the needed legislation will be enacted at the next session.

Ruling the Radio Waves

IN the judgment of the Radio Conference, regulation should be imposed only as it is absolutely necessary and broadcasting stations should not thereby be put in the category of public utilities. Radio has done a wonderful job of regulating itself. But there should be a limit upon the total number of broadcasting stations, and this limit can be fixed and maintained only by Federal authority.

The Conference recommended the passage of a Federal law authorizing the Secretary of Commerce to license such broadcasting stations as, in his opinion, "will render a benefit to the public, or are necessary in the public interest, or are contributing to the development of the art." The Secretary of Commerce would be empowered to assign call letters, wave-length, power, location, time of operation, character of emissions, and to revoke licenses under fixed conditions. A transmitting station not already in operation would be required to secure an erection permit before applying for license to operate. On any of these points an appeal would lie from the decision of the Secretary of Commerce to the appropriate court.

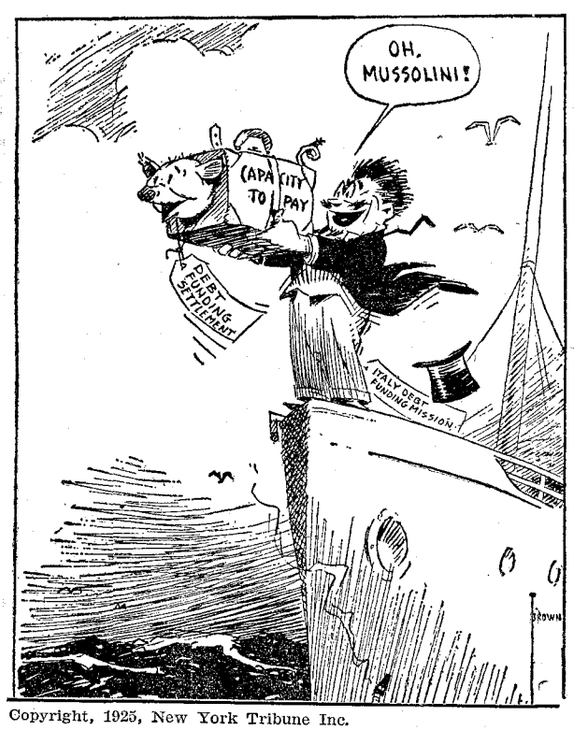
No monopoly in broadcasting would be permitted.

In time of war the President might discontinue or commandeer any or all existing stations.

The machinery for enforcement of the law would not be complicated or expensive. The Secretary would perform the

the hunter *(Macbeth, Act III, Scene 1)*

T. Brown in the New York Herald Tribune



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The bacon!

From W. E. Shafer, New York, N. Y.

Cargill in the Greenville News

The old game

From Irene Brinson, Greenwood, S. C.

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work with regular employees of the Department of Commerce. He would have authority, however, to appoint any boards or committees that he might need to assist him "in an advisory capacity in the administration of problems of National scope."

Safeguards for the Motorist

At last the touring motorist may experience a peace of mind which to him will be a glimpse into the millennium. Roads, 75,000 miles of them, simply designated and uniformly marked, making travel safe and divesting it of directional complications and entanglements—this is the prospect that is to become a reality.

After two years of combined effort on the part of the United States Bureau of Public Roads and the various State highway commissions, co-operating as a joint board to clarify the jumbled markings of roads done by private trails organizations, well-intentioned but not working together, the Department of Agriculture is about to announce a gigantic system of "U. S." highways. Never before has such a project been undertaken; never before has similar effort been made to simplify motor travel.

A map of these roads is on pages 476 and 477.

More than a hundred roads have been selected as the main arteries of the system. Some will traverse the continent, and each will bear a distinguishing number throughout its entire length. At uniform distances along each route standard markers—the shield of the United States on a white background, bordered in black, with the name of the State, the initials "U. S.," and the route number in black—will be set up as guides to travelers by motor.

Not only will the highways be numbered throughout their length, but they will also be dotted by uniform signs indicating points of geographical interest, distances to places along the line of travel, distances to places to the right or to the left, speed limit, and the imminence of crossroads.

In addition, a system of uniform caution signs—eight in number—will be installed on the designated highways. These will have a yellow background with black lettering and border, substituting yellow for red as the danger signal.

In the series of eight caution and danger signs the degree of danger is signified by the shape as well as the wording or the marking of the signs. A round sign will be used only at railroad crossings; an octagonal sign will be used only at points where a complete stop is demanded by extreme danger ahead; a diamond-shaped sign will indicate always to the driver that there is some road condition ahead which calls for the exercise of caution. A square sign invariably will indicate the need for a lesser degree of caution.

This system of information will be installed on every Federal aid highway in every State, and the States themselves, with the aid of the Federal Government, will set about erecting the "U. S." highway markers and eliminating the hodgepodge of other road signs, for which the conscientious motor tourist should be duly thankful.

As a protection to the motorist against counterfeit traffic signs, such as are now found on many highways, it will be illegal for a merchant, a manufacturer, or any one else interested in catching the eye of the traveler to imitate these signs as to color, size, or shape for advertising purposes. The motorist may be sure that the rectangular, octagonal, diamond-shaped, round, or square signs on the "U. S." highways will read exactly the same, whether they are in Maine or California.

It is conceivable that this system may be extended to the border provinces in Canada and to portions of Mexico, so that the American tourist leaving the United States by motor may encounter much the same plan of road marking. As yet the officials of the United States and Canada have not come together on the question, although, it is understood, they are willing to do so.

Safety First, and Always

The rear-end railway collision near Monmouth Junction, in New Jersey, on November 11 took place in "gray, heavy, blinding fog." The engineer of a fast Pennsylvania train, a St. Louis express going at high speed, failed to see the cautionary and stop signals, and his train struck another that had stopped and was slowly moving on after receiving its "go ahead" signal. Ten persons were killed and about thirty injured.

Every one knows that fog is one of the greatest of dangers at sea—perhaps non-seamen even exaggerate the danger; but few of us realize how dangerous it may be on the railway. The railway system of orders and signals takes notice of this; but the human equation, the fallibility of the human eye and the human brain, presents an element hard to guard against perfectly. The circumstances of this terrible accident suggest that railway officials should punish sternly and invariably any violation of the rules as to signals, whether collisions do or do not result. The traveling public has the feeling that engineers, and perhaps higher officials, are too anxious to have "fliers" make schedule time and unconsciously subordinate to that wish the full exercise of caution. The instant an engineer passes a signal without seeing it he should stop or reduce the speed so as to insure safety. And the company should make it its business to know whether this order is always carried out, accident or no accident, and act accordingly.

Automatic train control is the logical way to prevent such accidents. It is in operation in the New York subways, and to it may be given some of the credit for the exceedingly low percentage of loss of life in the many years it has been in use. It is true that the problem is harder out of doors than underground, but difficulties and cost questions can be met, and sooner or later, under public pressure, will be met. Already a surprising number of automatic devices and plans are under experiment and control systems are actually in operation. One of the victims of the Pennsylvania accident, Mr. George Y. Allen, was a radio expert and engineer engaged in developing systems of safety control for railways through the radio. The Inter-State Commerce Commission has urged action for automatic control and has defined the purposes and results to be sought. It is stated that the New York Central has spent $800,000 on experiments in the last two years, and one of the engines that pulls the Twentieth Century Limited has been equipped with a control device. The Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific road has adopted a system of speed control approved by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, in which the signal indications are transmitted from roadbed to train at definite points. And there are other evidences of activity in this direction.

The time is in all probability coming when the safety of life and limb will be assured against head-on and tail-end collisions by the extension of automatic stop or speed-regulating devices, and when they will be regarded as much a railway necessity as safety brakes and patent couplers, which had to fight their way against the arguments of cost and novelty, but which are now commonplace and indispensable.

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P. & A. Photos

A disastrous collision in the fog

Linking the Americas

AIR mail between New York and Panama seems feasible. Two hydroplanes have recently completed a flight from Barranquilla, Colombia, to Havana, Cuba, without accident in the most unfavorable season of the year. For urgent messages and material the cost of transportation by air between New York and Panama can be covered with a commercial profit at a price that will make it worth while. Mail, it is claimed, can be carried over the route in four days. The seaplanes would start at Key West, hop to Havana, then fly across the hundred-mile channel to Yucatan, down to British Honduras, and on to Guatemala, across that country to the west coast, touching the principal ports in Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, and from there on to the Panama Canal.

By this plan a new link of communication would be forged between the United States and practically all the other countries lying between it and the Canal Zone. Many days would be saved in the transmittal of important business communications. The effect would be felt in social, educational, economic, and political circles.

The test of this route was made by an airplane company which has operated a passenger and mail service in Colombia for the past five years. This company has been operated without Government subsidy and has paid dividends to stockholders. An American company, it is believed, ought to do as well between the United States and Panama. The Governments of Central America as well as that of Cuba are ready to aid the enterprise.

An air service between New York and Panama, there is reason to believe, would ultimately be extended to Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, and the other nations of South America.

Italy's Debt Settled

BY the agreement reached between the American and the Italian debt commissions Italy gets better terms than she hoped for. Indeed, from now on the interest on the Italian debt is to be purely nominal. For five years there is to be no interest charge, and from then on only a fraction of one per cent a year for forty years, one per cent for ten years, and two per cent for the last seven years. This is to be reckoned on the total debt plus four and a half per cent interest to date. The annual payments will range from five to eighty million dollars a year.

Naturally, the Fascist Government of Italy takes a great deal of credit to itself for these terms. We have not noticed any pæan of praise arising in Europe for the United States. It should not be expected.

The French journals have wondered why Italy fared so much better than France. Some of them have attributed it to the fact that there are no French voters to speak of in America, but many voters of Italian origin and ancestry. Perhaps that fact will have influence with Congress when it deals with the question of accepting these terms; but may it not be considered possible that America in this case applied the principle which the French have offered as a guide in the settlement of the French debt, namely, "capacity to pay"?

Sarrail's Self-Defense

HOW difficult it has been to obtain accurate reports of the happenings in Damascus when General Sarrail bombarded the city is indicated by Sarrail's own statement of the number of lives lost. Instead of amounting to fully a thousand, as apparently conservatively estimated at the time, the number of the dead is stated by the General since his recall to France to be one hundred and thirty-seven, including fifty Armenians butchered by the rebels. General Sarrail, moreover, specifically states, as reported, that he gave warning to the British Consul, and specifically denies that he refused an audience to the Druses' chief.

If the earlier reports were as greatly exaggerated as General Sarrail's statements seem to indicate, General Sarrail himself is not free from responsibility for the general acceptance of them. His refusal or neglect to give information made the world dependent upon such reports as were disseminated unofficially.

The French Government owes it to France as well as to the rest of the world that a thorough and trustworthy investigation and public report be made.

It may be reasonably hoped that the new High Commissioner of Syria, Senator de Jouvenal, will be more considerate of the ideas and even the prejudices current among the people of Syria. Certainly it is to be hoped that there will be

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a new policy instituted for dealing with the rebels. It has surely proved futile to try to suppress rebellion by destroying villages and thus rendering homeless a population whose only recourse is to join those already in rebellion. Those who think that war can be successfully conducted by airplanes should note the result of airplane bombing in Syria.

The Treasures of a Boy King

At last an official statement has been made about the recent examination of the coffin and mummy of King Tutankhamen carried on by Howard Carter under the authority of Professor Lacau, Director of Antiquities for the Egyptian Government. The report comes down only to November 13, is brief, and is far from being detailed in its description.

One reason advanced by correspondents for the reticence, amounting to secrecy, that has surrounded this stage of the exploration is that there was fear that knowledge of the money value of the objects found might lead to a raid of desert bandits. Even now the report only mentions in a parenthetic sentence the fact that the mummy "lies in a coffin of solid gold;" unofficial reports say that it is beautifully chased and carved.

What seems to be known positively is that the covering of the mummy was in such a bad condition that unrolling was impossible, and up to the date of the report it had been only partly cut away bit by bit; that there is evidence that the king died in his youth, possibly he was as young as fifteen, and that he was much emaciated; that some kind of a gold crown was on his head—just what is not told; that "both forearms were loaded with magnificent jewels;" that two "superb" gold daggers were at his side; that golden sandals were on his feet and golden stalls on fingers and toes; and that a large number of rings, jewels (what kind of jewels is not stated), armlets, and ornaments were in the coffin.

No trace of documents was found in the coffin, so that if the reiterated statement that Mr. Carter had in his possession a marvelously beautiful Book of the Dead is true it must have been discovered previously in the outer sarcophagus.

The Race Problem in South Africa

The color problem in South Africa is in many ways unique. It is not a question, as in California with the Japanese element, of an alien race felt to be supplanting the native population in certain districts and industries. Neither is it a question, as in the South, of a large colored population, originally alien, but long established, maintained and maintaining itself socially divorced. Neither is it a question, as it is in India, of an overwhelming native population seeking to take over the reins of government from foreign rulers. In South Africa it is one of the awakening of a physically strong and mentally capable native people and the taking over by them of the entire industries of the country from the most menial to the most responsible positions. The last census shows that the rate of increase of the non-European population of the Union exceeds the rate of increase of the Europeans. In spite of every effort to secure immigration for the past three or four years, more Europeans have been leaving South Africa than have been entering it.

The non-European population of South Africa may be divided roughly into three divisions—the natives, the Asiatics, and the Eurafricans, generally known as "colored people." Of these three, the natives are perhaps making the most rapid advance. They show extraordinary skill in industry and are eagerly demanding greater educational facilities. The result of this is that unemployment for the Europeans in South Africa is steadily on the increase. The native succeeds because, while his efficiency is steadily increasing, his standard of living is low, and, as a consequence, the wage he is willing to accept is much lower than that acceptable to the colored man or the European.

Everywhere throughout the country the Europeans, whether Dutch or British, are becoming alarmed. Races educated under their care are turning on their schoolmasters and crowding them out through the pressure of a more economic producing capacity. As a consequence, there is everywhere throughout the Union, among Europeans, an evermore insistent demand for the definite establishment and enforcement of a "color bar." Mine owners on the Rand, for instance, have long known the natives as good drill sharpeners and engine drivers. The trade unions are insisting that they should be barred even from these employments, and such demands are only typical.

The Government has accepted in principle a plan for giving employment on the state railways and other Government enterprises to white men and "colored" people only and at a "civilized wage."

International

Until the arrival of Senator de Jouvenal General Duport will administer the Syrian mandate

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Not many years ago such employment as this was regarded as exclusively "Kaffir work." Another important Government measure is the Minimum Wage Bill, designed to fix wages on what is called "a civilized basis," so as to prevent competition among "varying standards of civilization." With a vast native population daily proving itself capable of every form of activity, the European in South Africa seems to be on the horns of a dilemma between his desire to provide employment for the European and his dislike to keep wages high by limiting the labor field.

Mr. Seitz Speaks His Mind

DON SEITZ says on another page what many have thought but few have dared to say. He strikes at intolerance wherever he thinks he finds it. His blows are aimed, not at people, but at ideas. If what he says hurts, it will be because the blow has found the intolerance it was aimed at.

He finds intolerance among those who have been loudest in their complaints of intolerance. The tolerant spirit is not always possessed by those who wish it exercised for their own benefit. Many of those who came to America in order to be able to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience were only too ready to let their conscience dictate the worship of their neighbors. The State of Rhode Island is a lasting monument to this truth. It should not, therefore, be as surprising as it is that in the twentieth century there should be none more intolerant than the fugitives or descendants of fugitives from the intolerance of the Old World.

If some readers of Mr. Seitz's article are tempted to resent it, let them find refuge in the sense of humor with which Mr. Seitz himself is so abundantly endowed.

To some it may seem as if Mr. Seitz were inclined to draw general conclusions from specific cases. That may be so; and yet no reader is compelled to draw the conclusions that Mr. Seitz draws. Mr. Seitz, however, is not alone in his thoughts. There are many who think as he does, but have not ventured, or have not had the skill, to put those thoughts into words. It is decidedly worth while for the rest of us to know how such people are thinking.

That there are groups in this country who remain apart from the mass and then complain of intolerance cannot be doubted. What can be doubted, in fact, what Mr. Seitz denies, is that the fault is all their own. Is there something in America that has contributed to their spirit of aloofness? Barrett Wendell in his lectures in France on America said that there was something of the religious creed embodied in American democracy. Perhaps we Americans have expected newcomers to subscribe to our creed before they have been sufficiently instructed in the faith.

In drawing his pictures of Protestant clergymen, Protestant churches, and Protestant church committees Mr. Seitz has chosen models from life. There are such ministers, such churches, and such committees. It would not be difficult to draw similar pictures from life of lawyers, courts, and juries, or of doctors, hospitals, and patients. As Lyman Abbott, the late Editor-in-Chief of The Outlook, once said in a "Knoll Paper," it is not ministers alone who have to wear hair shirts, but most of us at times. Once, speaking as a Protestant minister, he said:

> If the congregation controls the minister's livelihood, if he can live only as he secures their support, he will find it very difficult to maintain his intellectual and spiritual independence. During the major part of my life I have been independent of my congregation, habitually earning a considerable part of my income by my pen, and always believing myself able to earn the whole of it. Had I lived in the country and possessed any agricultural ability, I would have depended for my support in part upon my farm. I know a young minister, who was both musical and mechanical, who earned a part of his income by tuning pianos. Paul earned much of his livelihood by his trade as a tent maker.
>
> It is not indispensable, perhaps not even desirable, that the minister should earn money outside his church salary. But it is indispensable that he should have faith in his ability to earn his living; . . . and it is absolutely essential that he should be willing to live on the narrowest of incomes, earned in whatever way he can earn it, rather than be subservient to the power of the purse in his congregation.

And on another occasion Lyman Abbott wrote:

> There are too many instances in the history of the Protestant Church in America of ministers who have exercised the largest liberty of prophesying with abundant success to make it possible to doubt that he who has tact, consideration for the opinions of others, courage in the expression of his own opinions, and a constructive, not a combative, spirit has a large measure of liberty in the pulpit, probably as large as he would find in any other teaching profession.

The testimony of one man, himself obviously exceptional, is not conclusive as to what generally obtains in the profession he follows; but this testimony which we have cited is sufficient to show that the clergyman need not be a cross between a diplomat, a showman, and a hypocrite, for, if he cannot find a way of escape by the exercise of such common virtues as courtesy and tolerance, he should find a way of escape by seeking some other means of livelihood.

The upshot of the whole matter is that those most likely to suffer from intolerance are themselves intolerant.

The "Love-Murder"

A PHYSICIAN in Colorado who killed his daughter has escaped all penalty of the law.

That fact has imperiled the life of every daughter similarly helpless and similarly dependent upon her father's mercy.

In this case the daughter was a crippled, bedridden, and almost motionless imbecile, and the father's care of her during the thirty-two years of her life was sufficient proof of his paternal devotion. Nobody imagines that when he decided to take her life he was actuated by any motive essentially base. It may be assumed that he was governed by a sense of duty. Yet that fact is not sufficient to warrant any action or inaction by the State that could be interpreted as a justification for his deed. The physician in this instance was not acquitted, but when the jury disagreed the State dropped the charges.

Euthanasia under certain circumstances can be rationally defended, but never as the unauthorized act of an individual. Aside from the employment of it as a penalty for certain kinds of crime, it has been urged as a means for the relief of hopeless sufferers. Against it, however, stands the overwhelming majority of the medical profession. Advance in the art of warfare against pain and disease has come through averting, not inviting, death. In any case, however, the power of life and death should never be intrusted to the irresponsible choice

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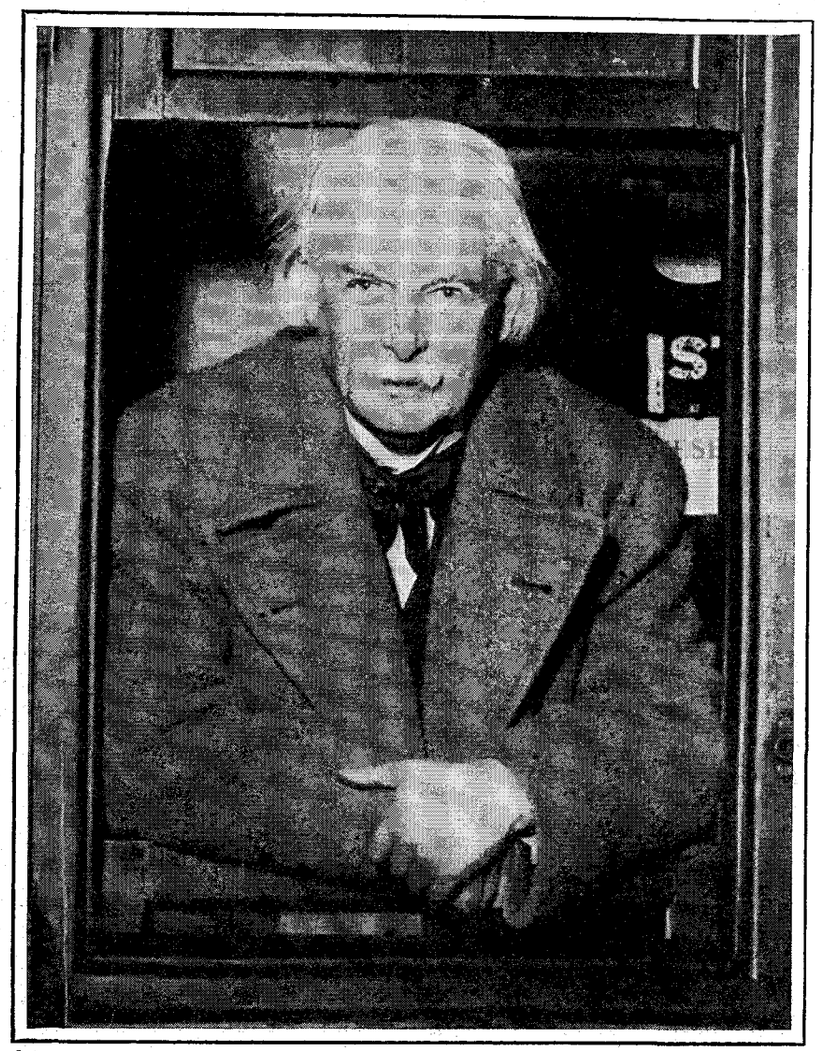

International

Lloyd George peers out of the window of a railway carriage

of an individual. That is a power which the State should never relinquish. Government's first business is the protection of life and limb, and if it neglects that business it abdicates.

The Return of L. G.

AT the great Liberal meeting held at Killerton, Devonshire, at which Mr. Lloyd George launched his new land campaign, the chair was taken by Francis Dyke Acland, a well-known figure in the old Liberal Party, and in the course of his opening speech he made this confession: "From being one of those who used to swear by Mr. Lloyd George, I later became one of those who swore at him, and now I have returned to my former attitude."

The statement was typical of the attitude of a great cross-section of the British public. Any one who visited England a year or so ago could not have failed to note the depreciation in the Lloyd George stock. It is true that wherever the Great War Prime Minister went he could command a large audience; but the Lloyd George army of the war and early post-war days was a ghost of its former self. Its regiments were skeletons, its equipment shabby and out of date, its press almost a thing of the past. Nevertheless those who had learned to gauge, not only the way of British politics, but the temper of "the little man from Wales," had to admit, however much they regretted it, that Lloyd George would come back. The man who was nearly lynched by a Birmingham mob during the South African War, who less than ten years later was elevated to the position of a great national hero by his People's Budget and his Limehouse attacks on the Lords, who later still requisitioned to his service the great lords and great ladies whom he had berated—this man could not, they admitted, be permanently suppressed. When it was apparent that the tide had turned, by some stroke of genius he would place himself dramatically in the limelight with some great revolutionary scheme, and before the country was well aware of what was happening this tide, taken at the flood, would be leading on to fortune.

This is exactly what is happening in England to-day. Much sooner than even his most sanguine friends could have believed, Mr. Lloyd George is encountering a change of national sentiment in his favor, and, with his political acumen, has taken full advantage of it. In the form of his new land proposals, he set forth a panacea for Britain's troubles which, whatever its real value, cannot fail to captivate vast numbers of people. Nearly one and a half millions of people in England are out of work. Unemployment is the burning question of the hour. Already the question is being asked, Is England done? Any proposal for the relief of unemployment in England is sure to receive attention; any proposal for its complete abolition would be hailed as a message from the gods. Mr. Lloyd George has determined to come back into popular favor as the national savior from unemployment by a revolutionary system of land development.

"Our soil on the Danish basis of cultivation," he declared at Killerton, "could support another 750,000 workers; on the Dutch basis, a million and three-quarters." And so, for over an hour, he held his vast audience of fully 30,000 people who spread themselves over the lawns of Killerton, while millions throughout the country were listening in. And he told them how the state must resume its ownership of land; how the present landlord-and-tenant system must be abolished; how a system of "cultivating tenure" must be set up; how landowners must be compensated by annual payments; how special treatment must be given to farmers who have bought their holdings since the war; how state credit and state guaranty security must be given those who cultivate the land well; how great increase must be made in small holdings; how every laborer should have an acre to cultivate as his own in addition to working on a farm; how unemployed who are fit and young must be trained on the land; and how afforestation and drainage must be speeded up.

It is far too early yet to attempt even the most general consideration of Mr. Lloyd George's proposals. The great question of the moment is whether these proposals, advocated as they surely will be with the old Lloyd Georgian energy, will be sufficient to carry L. G. back to favor, and so once again, to place and power.

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The Tammany Tiger and Southern Hospitality

By GEORGE F. MILTON

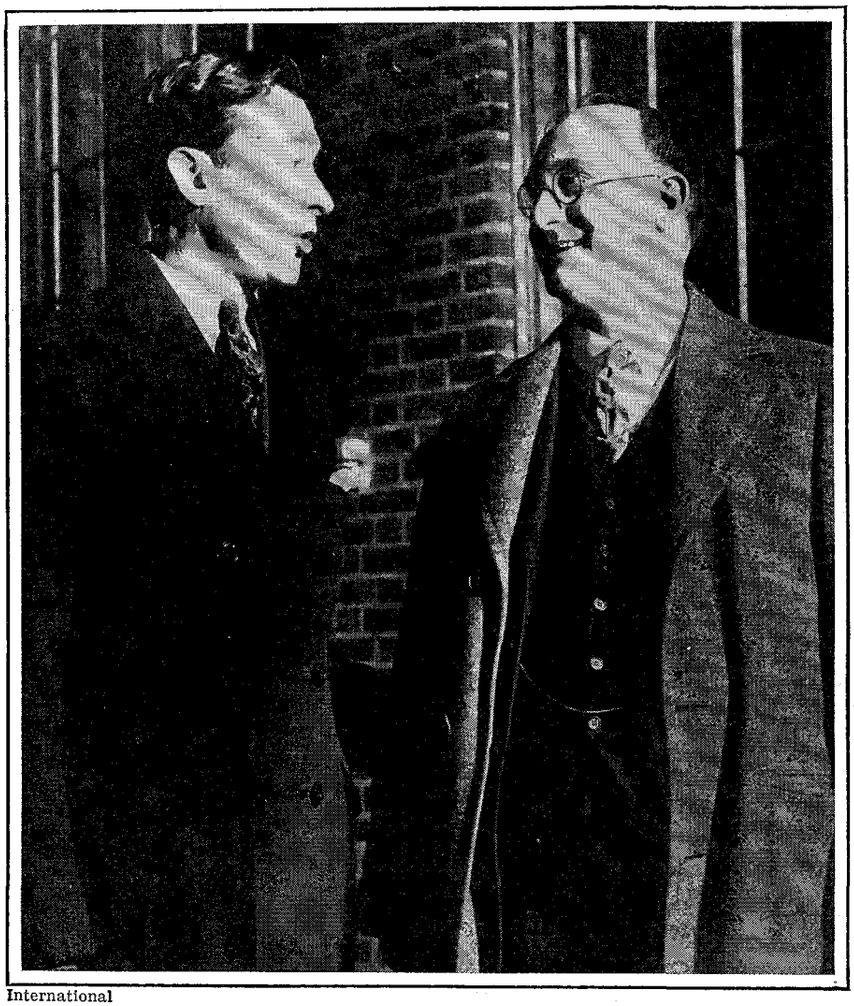
We asked Mr. Milton, who was a leader in the McAdoo forces during the campaign for the Democratic Presidential nomination last year, and is one of the outstanding newspaper editors of the South, to tell our readers what the political results were of the recent visit of James J. Walker, New York City's Mayor-elect, to Atlanta, Georgia. — THE EDITORS.

THE attempt of the Tammany Tiger to invade the South is politically interesting. Whether or not it will prove important remains to be seen. In any event, the recent visit of Senator James J. Walker, Mayor-elect of New York City, to Atlanta has attracted Nation-wide attention, chiefly because it has been paraded as an endeavor on the part of the Tammany Tiger to deck himself out in a tuxedo and to replace his Tweedian snarl with the carol of a mocking-bird. Whether the tuxedoed Tiger can change his stripes, hide his lashing tail, and will manicure his claws remains to be seen.

One point is sure. The South, despite certain New York newspaper comment, has not yet been swept by any wave of enthusiasm for an allegedly regenerated and sanctified Tammany because of the Senator's visit. As Mayor-elect of the greatest city of the world, it was meet and proper that Senator Walker be courteously and kindly received in Atlanta. The South is proud of the achievements of New York, and Atlanta has long called itself the New York of the South—more in emulation of the material prosperity and rapid growth of Manhattan, however, than of the odorous history of its political machines.

Several of the New York papers, with their accustomed astuteness, have "crawled out on a limb" in their interpretation of the probable ululations that Tammany had won the political fealty of the South. They lay great stress upon the fact that the Mayor-elect's host in Atlanta was Major John S. Cohen, editor of the Atlanta "Journal" and a distinguished Southern journalist. Major Cohen, one of the adherents of William G. McAdoo in the 1924 Madison Square Convention, is at present Georgia's National Committeeman. But the New York papers should not have forgotten that the Major is the soul of chivalry and Southern courtesy, and that as the president of a great Southern newspaper it would naturally have been his pleasure and privilege to welcome any Mayor of the Nation's greatest city to Atlanta.

Atlanta newspaper editors are the soul of hospitality, anyway. Just a few months before Major Cohen's entertainment of the Tammanyite Mr. Clark Howell, the head of the Atlanta "Constitution," was an equally cordial host to Vice-President Charles G. Dawes, the hope of the G. O. P. But it was not proclaimed thereby and thereupon by New York papers that Mr. Howell was, because of his entertainment of "Hell'n Maria," an apostate to the Democratic Party.



International

Mayor-elect of New York, James J. Walker, meets Mayor Sims, of Atlanta

But Senator Walker need not flatter himself that his reception in Atlanta had such a political significance as has been attempted to be given to it. Reports from the Georgia city are that the personnel of those honoring the New York leader was without any large political meaning. Doubtless Major Cohen, who is as astute as he is chivalrous, purposely refrained from even endeavoring to lend any political significance to the courtesy.

That this must have been so is indicated by the reported fact that the Major's Georgia woman colleague on the Democratic National Committee, Mrs. Edgar Alexander, was not among the guests at the main affair to Senator Walker, and that neither Hollins N. Randolph, chairman of the Georgia delegation to the New York Convention and a leader of the McAdoo directing group there, nor Thomas J. Hamilton, editor of the Augusta "Chronicle" and chairman of the 1924 Georgia McAdoo Campaign Committee, were among the guests at the Walker affair.

A typical interpretation given the Walker visit and Eastern comment upon it by progressive Southern newspapers is found in an editorial in the Augusta "Chronicle" of November 13, which remarks pungently: "And as for Mayor-elect Walker, we are glad to have him in Georgia, glad to listen to his polished remarks, glad to welcome him as an outstanding citizen who has received the

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highest honor in the gift of New York City, the city of which all of us Americans are so proud, but without political significance. Indeed, we do not receive him in any sense as a Tammany ambassador, seeking an alliance, for we have different aspirations, ideas, ideals, in fact, have we anything at all in common?" and continues throwing down the gauntlet thus:

"The 'Chronicle' has held that there is no future for the Democratic Party unless there is an alignment of progressive Democrats from the South and West, and if we can get our Eastern brethren to join in with us to elect a real progressive we will be delighted. However, we apprehend no such good luck. We can foresee Eastern Democrats from States that never go Democratic lining up behind a candidate who will not be acceptable to the South and West. Who should decide the issue? Certainly the States that normally go Democratic and the doubtful States should decide—not New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, or New Jersey."

Such declarations as this make it obvious that the Atlanta reception for the Senator can in no sense be interpreted as any defection of the progressive Democratic leaders who in 1924 supported the McAdoo candidacy from their ideals and alignments. The South is not ready to agree to putting Tammany Hall in the White House.

A "Billion-Dollar Town Meeting"

Special Correspondence by HERBERT FRANCIS SHERWOOD

SOME English writers have been asking, Is England done? Nobody has raised that question about New England, but many have been asking whether something is not the matter with her. So men of business from all the New England States have been in mutual consultation. This article tells of what they thought and did.

"I WOULD like to know how much business is represented here?"

The burly form of Louis K. Liggett, of drug fame, strode up and down the platform as he put forth this American question. In front and beside him sat Governors and hundreds of delegates from Chambers of Commerce, industrial, banking, commercial, and civic organizations, and railroad officials, come together from Aroostook County, Maine, and Greenwich, Connecticut, the northerly borders of Vermont and the surf-wreathed beaches of Cape Cod. It was the first "town meeting" of all New England, the dates and place of its sessions being Thursday and Friday, November 12 and 13, and Worcester, Massachusetts. Called together by a committee of eighteen, named by the six Governors of New England, to consider "What is the matter with New England?" more than seven hundred of the leading business men of the northeastern corner of the United States were "neglecting their business," as Governor Fuller, of Massachusetts, facetiously put it, to hold a big neighborhood gathering in order to answer the question.

Mr. Liggett's query was ordinary enough. It was the answer that startled. He ran over ranges of volume of business, asking those representing different totals to raise their hands. He counted them, while the secretary set down the figures. There was silence for a few moments while he peered over the secretary's shoulder and watched the pencil run up and down the columns. Then he stepped to the center of the platform.

"Yesterday," said he, "I hazarded the remark that there were three billions of business power here. It's $8,336,000,000. But let's make allowance for errors, apply our usual New England conservatism, and call it five billions."

IT is perhaps not fair to style this outpouring of the business leaders of New England a "billion-dollar" gathering. It was something else. It was a tangible expression of a common feeling that perhaps New England has been sitting beside the fireplace drowsily nodding the head a little more than was for its own good in a world where struggle is the law of life.

Governor Fuller, of Massachusetts, introduced by John S. Lawrence, the ruddy-faced, farmer-like chairman of the New England committee that organized the meeting (one of New England's modest and great distributers of textiles), likened this industrial region of the United States to Mr. Dooley in the rôle of a winner of a prize in the Louisiana lottery. Dooley remarked to Hennessy that he now walked in the middle of the street. Why? Because he was afraid that with so much property a chimney would fall on him.

More than one speaker softly suggested that New England was, perhaps, attaining the genial comfortableness of wealthy middle age, when it thinks it can sit at its fireside, and in an hour or two in the course of the day at its office receive those who wish to do business. Even the blight of the dead hand was charged. There were too many inherited business trusteeships. Awake with the spirit of those pioneer New England maritime merchants of other days who successfully carried and sold ice to Calcutta and warming-pans to the West Indies! That was the spirit of the gathering from the moment Governor Fuller proposed as a slogan Farragut's famous order in Mobile Bay.

Among the marvels to the visitor to New England from other parts of the United States are the villages of freshly painted colonial houses shining white among the trees and in the center of velvety clipped lawns spread around about in the late afternoon sunlight like dappled carpets of gold. There is no humming activity in the village streets or about the stores in the centers. The traveler from the unfinished cities and towns of the more westerly parts of the country, where the pioneering spirit drives day and night in order to pile up wealth, asks himself as he rolls along in his touring car, "What keeps these villages alive?" He turns it over in his mind. "They don't seem to be doing anything. These places are as placid as sleek, curried cattle chewing their cud. How and where do they get the money to pay the bills?" When he has philosophized and catechised himself thus far, he has probed deeply.

THESE visitors little recognize the depth of the hidden wealth, and how far they themselves are contributors to the support of these beautiful villages and well-kept neighboring tracts.

One of the delegates to the Conference, when he arose and passionately pleaded for representation of the fishing industry of Massachusetts on the council, in addition to giving expression unconsciously to the importance of and hidden force behind this first getting-together of all New England, had contributed something to the answer of the inquiries of the touring visitor. This man from Gloucester stressed the fact that the fisheries of Massachusetts, symbolized by the emblem of the "sacred" cod to be found beneath the shining gilded dome of the State House on Bea-

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con Hill, comprised the oldest industry of the State. That industry, the maritime merchandising which followed it with such important bearing upon the tariff policies of the country, the whaling and salmon fisheries, the lumber, the textile mills set up on the watercourses of New England, and the inventiveness of metal workers in Connecticut carried on by thrifty pioneers have created a wealth beyond calculation. Owen D. Young, of the General Electric, talked with engaging felicity at the Conference about a gigantic pool of electric power generated by water. The pool of his dream was no more powerful than the pools of leadership and wealth which New England has emptied into all the channels of trade of the United States.

New England is living in part upon the dividends of the pioneers who have gone forth to settle and lead in the development of the regions beyond the Alleghanies. The tiny, cramped, rock-strewn farms of New England have colonized the fertile plains of the Middle West. The industries of New England, beginning with the fisheries, have capitalized agriculture and industry, and built transcontinental railroads for the service of other parts of the Nation. Indeed, New England, in more senses than one, has built up competing agencies. The memorial libraries which bedeck the "greens" and the beautiful colonial homes are monuments that testify of what New England has contributed to the remainder of the country.

So now New England has thought it worth while to take stock of itself. Has it allowed the shelves to empty themselves too far in its distribution to other sections? As in old Mother England when the times of fighting come, so for New England the progressive aggressive youth to which she has given so much of herself will gird its loins and recognize the ties which are stronger than all material things and equal to life itself.

A representative of a California Chamber of Commerce, who had been directed by his Chamber to attend this Conference, said that he had come, not to take away, but to strengthen bonds for mutual benefit. He was the son of a family from Guilford, Connecticut, and talked with men who lived on Clapboard Hill in that town, where members of his family were still living.

A central thought in Governor Brewster's long sentences was a swinging around of the hand of the clock. He pictured it gradually moving around from the Northwest, through the Southwest, Florida in the Southeast, toward the Northeast, where the sun rises. The Panama Canal has given a new value and use to the bay-indented coasts of New England, this region in which in one State alone, Maine, the number of farms has been increased by 4,000 in the course of the last five years. These "congenial conservatives of New England," as Governor Fuller styled them, Governor Brewster argued, were waking up. More persons born in California, he asserted, had settled in Maine in the course of the last five years than had gone from Maine to California. He extolled the importance of what he considered to be New England's greatest asset, character. Character, he declared, rather than property was the true basis of credit. This was New England's contribution to the United States.

THIS "town meeting" of New England business leadership impressed one in many respects. First, there was before one the concrete expression of a unity of purpose. The spirit of co-operation had reached a level where, in this most individualistic section of the United States, it could furnish a stable platform on which to gather together for common counsel. It surprised itself in this respect. The supply of badges for the delegates ran out. The organizers had not expected such a large attendance. Then the style of the meeting fitted the need. Psychologically, it was admirably planned. The town meeting idea and the New England breakfast (served to all, and consisting of an apple, fried eggs and bacon, fishballs, buckwheat cakes and sausage, and doughnuts) were a means of welding the past into the future. As in the town meeting, every one had an opportunity to have his say. In most of the State caucuses (called to order at nine o'clock in the evening) there were discussions about the best way of nominating the twelve council members from each State for the year and strong efforts to secure representation. It was clear from these struggles, particularly in the Massachusetts caucus, which lasted three hours (counting of ballots being concluded at 1:15 o'clock in the morning), that there was strong belief in the importance of this first all-New England conference of its business men.

That the Conference was the flowering of a deep-seated conviction and the expression of a strong undercurrent was clear from the attendance at the different sessions. Three subjects were discussed. They were power, agriculture, and marketing. The power meeting looked like a power convention, and all the leaders in New England were there. The convention hall was crowded. They stayed over until the next day, and, after listening to the discussion of agriculture, which received perhaps one of the best audiences of a general character that that industry has gained in this country, remained to consider the question of marketing. Every one studied the problems of the other fellow.

It was a liberal education in the progress of development of these industries and ways of marketing products to the best advantage. One learned from Owen D. Young, a delegate from the Greenwich Chamber of Commerce, and one of the members of the Dawes Commission, how the development of the water powers of the region and pooling of current would aid in maintaining the wage scale and living standards of America in competition with the trade of the world. The economic law on which this was based, he argued, was a more stable way of solving this problem than laws passed by Congress. One discovered why the agriculturist, who was likened to an isolated individual worker, was, for this reason, permitted by law to co-operate in marketing on the same principle that an incorporated industry markets the products of many individual workers. There was information as to what had been done in New England on the farm to promote greater production with a smaller proportion of workers and to market crops in a co-operative way.

Secretary Hoover, in one of the few letters he has ever written more than one page long, encouraged New England by a catalogue of its qualities and contributions; and Dr. Julius Klein, of the Department of Commerce, showed how much the foreign commerce of the United States depended upon the skilled labor, the traditions of production, and the knowledge which underlie the industry of this region.

THE Conference was a crystallization of a large measure of thinking which has been going on in New England for several years. It revealed to those in attendance an unsuspected depth of feeling on the subject. It brought out into the light the progressive activities which have been going forward in the solution of New England problems. It stimulated pride and a sense of confidence, for the discussions revealed a progress not generally suspected.

Concrete ideas for future development were presented and a council of seventy-two, twelve from each State, elected democratically, was formed to furnish a clearing-house for and to aid in a crystallization of the ideas presented.

New England is getting together to work for those things which are economically best for her own salvation and for her service to the country. At the Conference she put a fresh stick of wood on the fire.

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The Government vs. the Film Trust

By ERNEST W. MANDEVILLE

TWENTY years ago the motion-picture business consisted of a string of nickelodeons—converted, badly ventilated stores—showing flickering pictures to the tune of cheap pianos.

Now the motion-picture business is the fourth largest industry in the United States, and is valued at $1,500,000,000. The master mind and controlling power is one Adolph Zukor, a Hungarian immigrant who came to this country when he was sixteen and began his career by sweeping out a New York fur store. In four years, by virtue of the invention of a patent snap to keep m'lady's fur boa snug about her neck, he had risen to the top of the fur business and looked about for new worlds to conquer. In 1903 he started, in partnership with another furrier, Marcus Loew, a penny arcade on Fourteenth Street, New York. This grew into one of the above-mentioned nickelodeons.

He entered the movie business "on the ground floor," and in twenty years pushed himself into the control of the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation, which is now claimed to have a monopoly in the production of feature films, control of the majority of the distributing agencies, and an enormous string of theaters—the leading ones of this country and of every civilized nation on the globe. In fact, he became such a dominant figure in the movie trade that the Federal Trade Commission in Washington has charged Zukor's organizations with monopoly of trade.

An amazing story of intrigue in the movie trade has been constructed out of the Government's investigations. Coercion, intimidation, and conspiracy are charged.

It is estimated that twenty million Americans attend the films daily. This means an average of one from each family in the country. About $1,000,000,000 is paid yearly for movie admissions. The Government claims that Mr. Zukor's monopoly of trade and his bulk-sale practice forces theater owners to show poor pictures intermingled with the good, or not to get any good ones at all.

The testimony taken by the Federal Trade Commission consists of 17,264 typewritten pages and 705 exhibits. I shall try to extract for you the main features of this testimony. In the process we will learn the little-known story of the dramatic rise to power of Adolph Zukor.

MR. MANDEVILLE, the author of the widely quoted movie article, "When Cash Talks Virtue," of a year ago, outlines for us the Government's brief in the case now being heard in Washington against the Famous Players-Lasky and allied corporations. Here we have in readable form the amazing tale of movie intrigue which was brought out by the Government investigations. When the movie powers complete their defense of these charges, The Outlook will acquaint its readers with their side of the story.

The brief filed by the attorneys for the Commission says:

"A study of the record in this case will show that the present position of the respondent Famous Players-Lasky Corporation in the motion-picture industry is the result of the personal activities and influence of its President, Adolph Zukor.

"In every move that has been made since 1914 the directing hand has been Zukor's; the ambitious dream of dominating and controlling this industry originated with Zukor; the scheme of uniting production, distribution, and exhibition under one company as the means of bringing about such a monopoly was Zukor's; the conspiracies and scheme to unite the three branches were planned and successfully carried out under the direction of Zukor."

Who is this Zukor, who carries five million dollars of personal life insurance?

I have already indicated his penniless start in the fur trade and his entrance into the movies through a Fourteenth Street nickelodeon.

Up until 1912 there were no feature pictures. Can you believe it? The General Film Company was producing one-half of the flicker films that were shown—mostly short subjects. About this time Jesse Lasky, Hobart Bosworth, and Samuel Goldfish (later Goldwyn) started their drive for bigger things.

Zukor, who had secured Mary Pickford's services, was producing too. He soon obtained interests in the companies organized by the above-named men, and then slowly ousted them from control.

In 1916 the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation was organized to put into operation Zukor's idea of a merger of all three branches of the business—production, distribution, and exhibition.

Zukor coveted the Paramount Exchange of New York, which was owned by W. L. Sherry. By the juggling of contracts and a $15,000 loan to Sherry, which he could not repay, Zukor gained the New York exchange and Paramount stock, valued at $500,000. Zukor became President of the Famous Players, which he merged with the Lasky and Bosworth companies. At this time he controlled twenty-five per cent of all the moving pictures in the United States.

In 1917 Zukor made his first investment in a theater, buying one-half interest in a Chicago house. He purchased distributing companies in New York, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and all of New England. His company bought out the Cardinal Film Company and the Pallas and Morosco Companies, and originated the Marguerite Clark Film Company and the Artcraft Pictures, which distributed the Pickford, Fairbanks, Cohan, Griffith, Hart, Farrar, and Cecil B. de Mille films. By this time he was in control of the leading stars and directors.

He then inaugurated the "series sale" plan, exhibitors being forced to buy the full Paramount programme or none at all. The testimony contains a detailed description of this method of booking pictures. In 1920–1 Famous Players released 105 pictures, with 68 of first-run quality. Under the block system of purchase, the exhibitor "got 68 good ones and 37 of an inferior type." Many exhibitors from all parts of the country testified that they were forced to buy these blocks or none at all. In other businesses the courts have forbidden such contract practices.

If the exhibitors did not buy under the series sales plan, Famous Players "closed their theaters to the films of producers or distributers who were competitors." That is, they prevented them from being customers for other films. To accomplish this they (1) threatened to build or lease theaters in opposition; (2) threatened to cut off or interfere with films service from other sources; (3) secretly offered high rentals, effective on the expiration of lease held by exhibitors who refused to sell or lease their theaters; (4) temporarily reduced the price of admission in their own theaters below that charged by the opposing exhibitor.

Mary Pickford objected to having her

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films sold in this manner, and was offered by Zukor "$250,000 to quit pictures." Miss Pickford answered, according to her testimony: "Mr. Zukor, I am a young girl; why should I retire at this time of my life?"

Other stars, including Chaplin, the Talmadge sisters, and many others, were dissatisfied with this factory system. Exhibitors were also disturbed. Robert Leiber, of Indianapolis, insisted upon buying only part of the Paramount programme. In his testimony he said that he had a large investment, and wanted to protect that investment, desiring to show only the best films. Zukor refused to sell in that way.

The First National Film Company was organized in 1917, with Leiber as president and J. D. Williams, of Atlanta, Georgia, the moving spirit. Mary Pickford joined forces with them. It was an organized protest against Zukor's methods. They started with twenty-seven theaters.

"As soon as First National was organized Zukor began to scheme to break it up or get control of it," reads the Government brief. Zukor tried to get Williams and other officers of the First National to come in with him. Zukor told Williams that if he declined he (Zukor) would buy up all the individual units in the First National. Williams refused to be bought, bribed, or scared. It was several years before Zukor was able to beat down this opposition.

However, Zukor felt that his company was leading in the production of film, so he turned his attention to the exhibition branch of the business.

He refinanced his company, issuing $10,000,000 in preferred stock, and set out to buy the leading theaters in the key cities of the country. Between 1919 and 1923 the Famous Players gained control of 223 theaters in eleven Southern States. This process was repeated in New England, where they took over 46 theaters.

In 1919 Famous Players canceled its contracts with the theaters holding First National franchises (*i. e.*, the rights to the first runs of the films of Zukor's enemy company). At this time the First National did not supply enough pictures for the entire year, so fear and discord spread through the subsidiary theaters of that company. Theaters were built in opposition to those franchise holders who held out against Zukor. A $2,000,000 interest was acquired in the Stanley Company, which controlled 81 theaters in the Philadelphia district. The Kopler Circuit of St. Louis was taken over. From 1919 to 1923 theaters were acquired, as follows: Los Angeles, 3; Cleveland, 8; New York City, 7; Chicago, 3; Cheyenne, Wyoming, 2; Denver, 3; San Francisco, 6; Baltimore, 1; Buffalo, 1; Pueblo, Colorado, 1; Boston, 2; Seattle and Detroit, 1 each. A circuit was started in Canada. The Pavillion and Plaza were bought in London, England. The Braglie Palace in Strausburg, the Odéon in Marseilles, and the Française in Bordeaux were added to the string. Paramount exchanges are now located in every large city in the world. The Government brief reads: "So great has been the expansion of the export business of the Famous Players-Lasky

Adolph Zukor

Corporation that there is not a civilized nation on the globe in which Paramount-Artcraft pictures are not known and shown regularly."

Heeding the growing number of complaints from the exhibitors, Zukor set up "The Realart Pictures Corporation," supposedly an independent company, but in reality a company through which Zukor could distribute his pictures to exhibitors who were determined not to run Zukor films.

Marcus Loew, Zukor's former associate in the fur business, had entered the movie trade, and by 1920 operated a string of 150 theaters throughout the country. He then entered the production field through the purchase of the Metro, Goldwyn, and Mayer Film Companies.

Zukor and Loew renewed their friendship. Loew's son married Zukor's daughter. Their businesses became closely affiliated. The Government report reads: "Zukor, having failed in 1917 and 1918 to secure control of First National through Williams and Schwalbe, nevertheless did not abandon his original intention of ultimately controlling this circuit of theaters, and has been slowly but consistently ever since making inroads upon the First National franchise holders, until at the time of the taking of this testimony on the case he had made 'business connections' with numerous of them."

Many of Loew's theaters held First National franchises, and these were all acquired through the Zukor-Loew affiliation. Balaban and Katz, important First National franchise holders of Chicago, have now been merged with Zukor's Famous Players.

By 1921 Leiber, insurgent leader of the First National, was attending conferences in Zukor's home. The evidence "shows Zukor, Loew, and First National interests becoming more closely affiliated."

The original complaint against Zukor's companies was filed on August 30, 1921. Government investigations have extended into every section of the country and have taken four years of intensive work.

An amended complaint was issued by the Federal Trade Commission February 14, 1923. It is known as Docket 835, and names as the respondents Famous Players-Lasky Corporation, Realart Pictures Corporation, Stanley Company of America, Stanley Booking Corporation, Black New England Theatres Inc., Southern Enterprises, Inc., Saenger Amusement Company, Adolph Zukor, Jesse L. Lasky, Jules Mastbaum, Alfred S. Black, Stephen A. Lynch, and Ernest V. Richards, Jr.

Paragraph five of the amended complaint charges that those named conspired and confederated to "unduly hinder competition in the production, distribution, and exhibition of motion-picture films in inter-State and foreign commerce and to control, dominate, monopolize, or attempt to monopolize the motion-picture industry." It is claimed that they have violated Section Five of the Federal Trade Commission Act.

It is also contended that Paramount pictures are exhibited one hundred per cent in the first-run theaters of the city of New York. The Famous Players Company owns the Rivoli, Rialto, and Criterion Theaters. The Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Corporation, headed by Loew, owns the Capitol. The Strand operates under a First National contract. A run of a week or more in a first-class Broadway theater gives a great boost to any picture as it is sold throughout the country, and Zukor can prevent any opposition in this line.

"Never has there been a case brought by the Government in which the general public has been more vitally concerned," the counsel for the Federal Trade Com-

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mission says. Thomas Edison has testified that ninety per cent of all knowledge is gained through the eye. H. B. H. Connick testified that from fifteen to twenty millions attend the picture theaters daily and that seventy-five per cent of this number are under twenty-four years of age. Dr. John J. Tigert, Commissioner of Education, testified that students have a higher degree of knowledge of those subjects which are presented to them in motion pictures than those which are presented through lectures. Colonel Alvin Owsley, former Commander of the American Legion, testified that the Legion, in searching for a plan to reach every man, woman, and child in the country to carry on its Americanization programme, selected the motion-picture above all other methods. The brief reads, "It follows necessarily that the public is vitally interested in such a medium for enlightenment."

"Take That to the Registrar"

Our Washington Correspondent writes to the Editor-in-Chief about "those college boards"

DEAR MR. ABBOTT:

Your brother's editorial on "Those College Boards"[1] has so warmed my admiration that I must write first about that. L. F. A. is the sort of rebel that I love. And he never rebelled in a more righteous cause than this. It is a cause in which I have fought and profusely bled during the greater part of my mature life, but I was never able to batter the enemy as he has done.

Now, seeing my old enemies thus wounded, I must indulge the revulsion of my rebel nature and say a kindly word. There is a story of a queer religious sect which, when one of its members died, placed the casket by the graveside and stood around it until somebody was moved to say something good of the departed. Then the interment went forward. A particularly tough old brother, in the inevitable course of nature, died, and his casket rested long by the side of the open grave. It looked as though nobody ever would be moved to say anything good of him, and that, consequently, his remains would never be buried. But at last a brother on the fringe of the silent group, probably remembering that he had fifteen cows to milk before he went to bed, raised his voice. "I am moved to say," he chanted, "that Brother Watkins was not always as mean as he was most of the time." So it is with those who have to do with the framing of college examinations.

ON a morning long ago I harnessed my little bay horse Stonewall—the same that I afterwards sold with a breaking heart to eke out the money for the expenses of my junior year—to the buggy and drove to the station to take the train down to the city for a try at the college board. My oldest bachelor uncle went along to bring the horse and buggy home. I had no formal preparation for college. Having been always an egotist, I believed then, and believe now, that I knew more than most of the boys who did have formal preparation. But my preparatory training had been casual, my instructors some old men of the country neighborhood, my grandfather chief among them. No college board in America would have passed me. But I did not know that fact then, and my hopes were high.

But there was a man who did know the fact, and he was the chancellor of the university. How I got into his office, whether I sought the interview or he sent for me, I have never been able to remember. But there I was, seated at the other side of a big mahogany table from a dignified old gentleman, his face all covered with beard and spectacles and silk skull cap. For two hours I sat there, and we talked. Sometimes we spoke of books—Latin books and mathematical books and books of all sorts. We even had an argument as to whether Lanier was a greater poet than Emerson. But other times we spoke of fields and woods and cattle and country dances and driving home from the latter in a rainy night and of the sweet music that a horse's hoofs can make in the wet gravel. I wondered two or three times how the chancellor could afford to give so much time to one boy, but the conversation was interesting and I did not make occasion to go. Finally, he passed a little slip of blue paper across the table and said, "Take that to the registrar." I could see that the visit was ended, but I had all along wanted to ask some things about the board examination. I did so now, but the chancellor was already busy with the papers on his desk. "Do not bother about the board," he said, without turning his head toward me, "but take that paper to the registrar."

And I was enrolled as a freshman, but with credits amounting almost to a semester's work. I had taken my examination without knowing it, and had been given advanced standing, whereas, if I had known, I must inevitably have failed.

Some time I am going to make a pilgrimage of devotion to the spot on the campus at Ann Arbor where rest the ashes of the man who had compassion upon my ignorance of the formalities.[2] And when L. F. A.'s revolution succeeds, as it finally will, that grave may well become a shrine of emancipated youth.

BUT we shall be a longer time emancipating maturity, I fear. The college board method does not end with matriculation, or even with graduation. The stifling hand is held over the mouth of originality until the day of death in many lines of work. I have felt it most suffocatingly in Government work. For five years my writing had to pass the censorship of Government scientists. And that brings me to my second story. It is of what I regard as the highest compliment ever paid to anything I wrote.

I had been told that Americans were no longer planting home orchards, that the old ones were dying out with no young ones coming on to take their place, that something must be written to encourage farmers and villagers to put out fruit trees about their homes. I tried to write a human story. I worked in the economics stuff, but I made a picture of the home orchard that most Americans of the last generation knew. I had children playing in showers of apple blooms and women feeling the new life of returning spring from the plum blossoms white upon the boughs before the first leaves appeared. The human side of the orchard had its place with the economic side. The article was, in a certain sense, sentimental, and I should not have objected to having it "killed" for that reason.

But the note which came back from the scientific pomologist who passed upon it ran about like this: "This article is exceptionally interesting. I have

[1] This was the title under which the Contributing Editor of The Outlook discussed academic ecclesiasticism in the issue for November 11.

[2] At our request Mr. Merritt adds this note: "The institution was the University of Nashville (George Peabody College); and the Chancellor was the late William Harold Payne, who taught for the greater part of his life at the University of Michigan, but was for twelve years at the head of my Alma Mater. He returned to his old chair of Pedagogy at Ann Arbor when he was very old, and died there. He was a pioneer in the teaching of education. His enduring fame, however, will probably rest on his excellent translations of the works of Compayre, Rousseau's 'Émile,' and others."—The Editors.

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had keen pleasure in reading it. So far as I am able to judge, it is sound. I have checked the facts. Still, the style departs so far from the conventional style of what we ordinarily send out that I think it would be best not to use the article."

Perhaps I ought to add that this pomologist's chief was not such a stickler for the formal style. The decision was reversed on appeal and the article printed. DIXON MERRITT.

W. Edward Foster, a New Captain of Industry

A story of success which young America may study with profit because it happens to be true

By WILLIAM C. GREGG

W. EDWARD FOSTER has just been elected President of the American Sugar Refining Company.

The New York papers are saying that he started in as office boy. That is true. "The Sugar Trust," as it used to be called, is one of the world's big corporations, using a hundred and twenty million dollars to finance its great business.

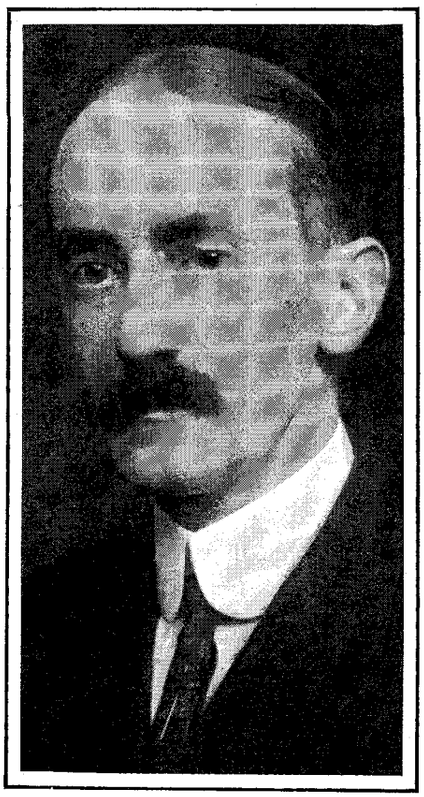
I have lived next door to "Ed Foster" (as he is generally called in Hackensack, New Jersey) for fourteen years. I believe it will help American boys to know some of the things which I know about him.

He was born in Thomaston, Maine, in 1864. His father died when he was sixteen, and he had to leave the high school in Brooklyn, New York, with a record probably never equaled by any other scholar in Brooklyn. He simply stood first in *all* his grades.

For fear my boy friends will get discouraged by his school record, I will say that my house is as big as Mr. Foster's, and I never stood at the head in anything (at school).

The first job young Ed got was by answering an ad for a boy. He went to work for a firm which called themselves "rectifiers of Cologne spirits." You and I might think it was some kind of a perfumery business; so did he at first, but later found that it was a liquor house. He took to their office work at $3.50 per week, and in three years, when nineteen, he was getting $18 a week, a handsome wage for a boy in the year 1883, and not low pay for a boy to-day.

At this early point in his career we note a crisis. He wanted to join the Methodist Church, but was told that his business wouldn't mix with Methodism. His judgment said, "Stick to your business; you are already well started;" his conscience said, "Join the church." He did the latter, and demonstrated his strength of character, which is his most conspicuous quality to-day. He quit the liquor rectifying trade—shall I say he rectified his course instead?—and commenced again as an office boy at $6 a week, only one-third of the wages he had been getting. This time it was with the American Sugar Refining Company.



W. Edward Foster

He climbed steadily from that day to this. Always prompt, useful, dependable, and well-informed as bookkeeper, auditor, controller, treasurer, vice-president, and now president. I do not hesitate to say that he can give more detailed information about the whole business of the American Sugar Refining Company than any one else connected with it. How did he acquire this information, boys? (It is important for you to know, because you may succeed in the same way if you can use this information). He kept his eyes open and worked hard for forty-two years. For the first thirty years he had few vacations; but you wouldn't call him a slave to business if you saw the flowers he grows in his Hackensack yard, planting and trimming most of them with his own hands. When I want to buy some new roses or lay out an asparagus bed, I ask Ed Foster for advice. Those who make plans for the hospital, church, or golf club always consult him first. During the war he was our surest success as Liberty Loan Chairman. Last month he was our leader in a Y. M. C. A. building campaign. He is a finished and effective public speaker, and as a money raiser in a good cause he is almost a bandit. Speaking of bandits, he, along with others, was held up in Yellowstone Park by a bandit in 1908, but by his quick wit and coolness he saved four hundred dollars in bills while losing a stickpin and three dollars in small change.

After leaving high school, he determined to carry on his education, and found time to take a four-year Chautauqua course, sticking to it to the graduating point.

I have seen many great captains of industry, and known a few. Some are small, like Andrew Carnegie; often we find them big men physically, with broad shoulders and great heads; but let me tell you, boys, there is no rule about physique. Men achieve greatness with all kinds of bodies, but only when they know how to take care of them. Mr. Foster weighs about 130 pounds, he smokes little and drinks less; he has got fine results from fine treatment of himself. He says, "For thirty years I never lost a day on account of sickness." If you think he is no sport, just try him at golf; he was our golf club's first champion.

Once we happened to speak of the great blizzard of March, 1888, when so many men lost their lives in New York City and State. He was one of three to reach the office of the American Sugar Refining Company. He walked four miles from Brooklyn to Wall Street, crossing the Brooklyn Bridge. That hard-as-flint determination carried him through and his clean living saved him from pneumonia afterward.

Now, boys and men, the only conclusion you and I can draw from the successful career of W. Edward Foster—office man, financier, merchant, and business executive—is that there can be no easy road to real success. You and I must be fools enough to like work, we must be determined enough to stick to it, if we can hope to achieve a part of his success. For your comfort, I will say about work that it is possible to form the habit and like it. For your information—Mr. Foster has read The Outlook regularly for over thirty years.

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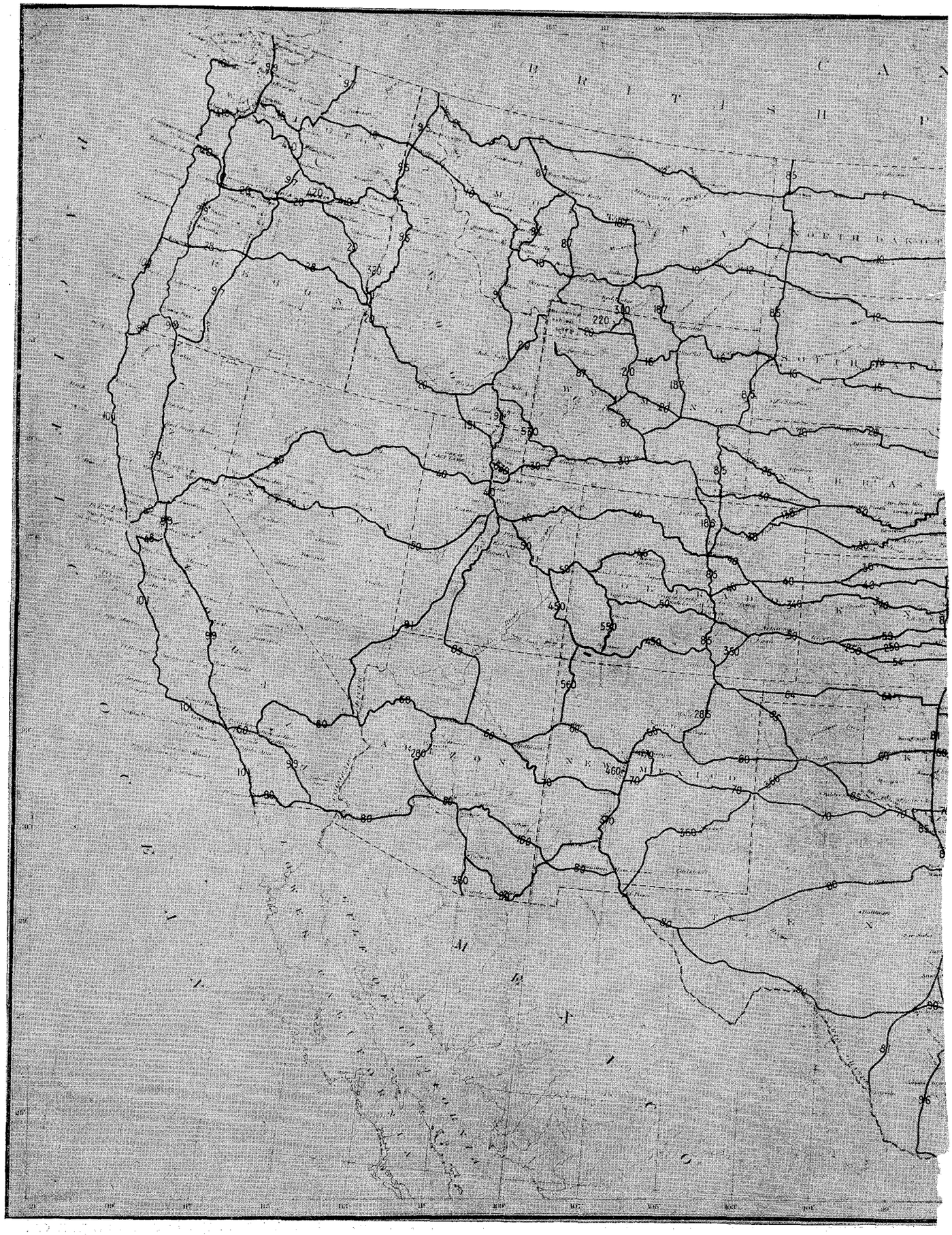

The Highwa

The automobile has revolutionized the physical structure of our highways. It has ma
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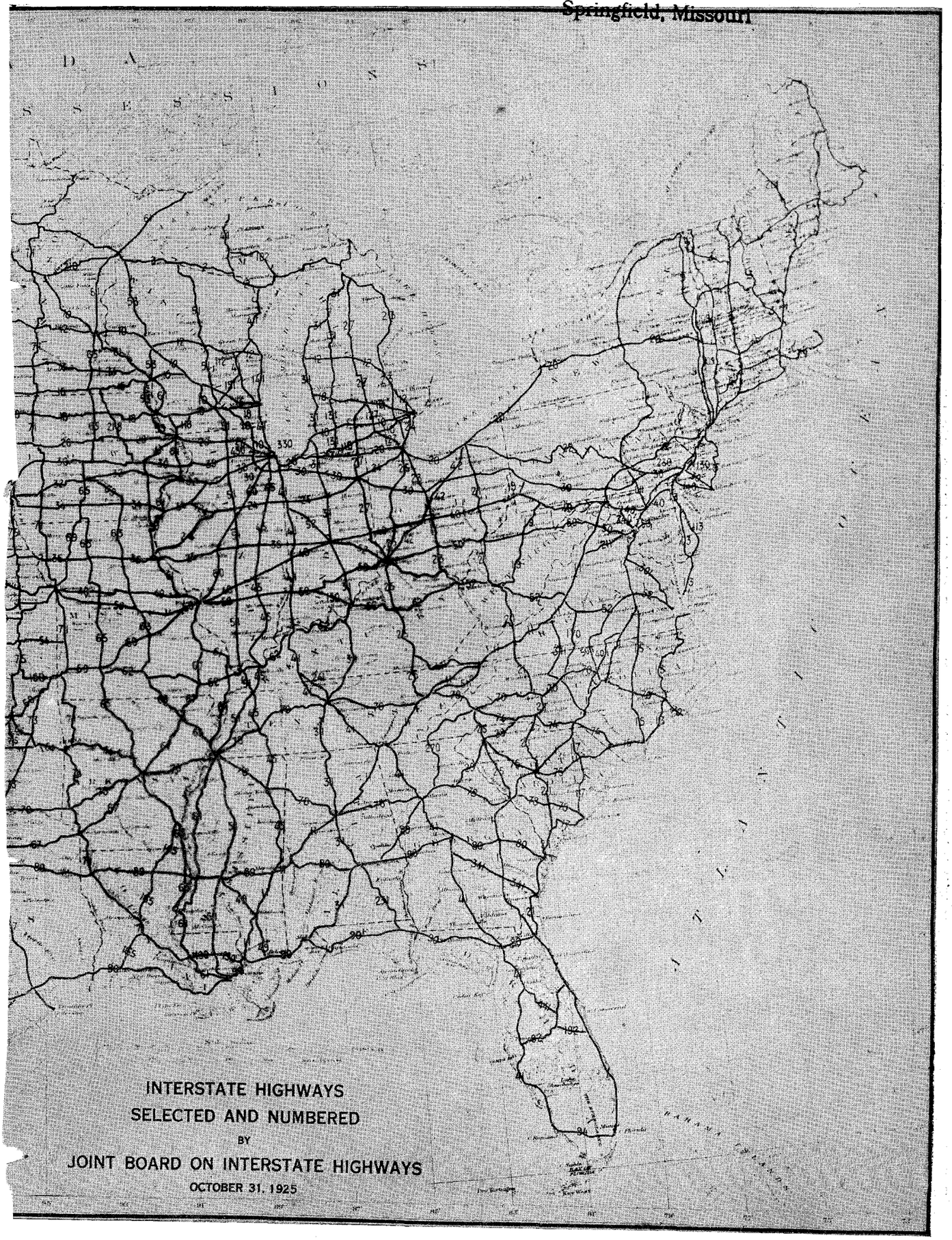

the Nation

rican road builders think in terms of the continent rather than the county. This map
scribed in an editorial in this issue of The Outlook

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Jews, Catholics, and Protestants

By Don C. Seitz

METAL that will not fuse in the pot spoils the blast. This is the trouble with Jews and Catholics in America. In habit, custom, and social life they choose to remain apart from the mass, and then complain that they are unwelcome, forgetting that the exclusiveness is all their own.

With fifty-seven varieties of sects in the United States, the Jew and Catholic alone insist that the unborn shall belong to them. In this lies the seat of American resentment. No one objects to Jews *per se,* or to Catholics. Americans do not like the notion of perpetuality. As a very eminent Jew said to me not long since, "If we consented to let our children become Christians, soon there would be no more Jews." Yet in the same breath he insisted that there was no such thing as a "racial Jew." He himself had taken up much room in National and international politics as a professional Jew, both parties having honored him in an effort to capture Semitic support.

It is thus that the Jew gets into prominence. He represents a mass, and the politicians angle for it. The Catholic won prominence in the same way. Rival parties in the past—and present—bid for the Jewish and Catholic vote by baiting their tickets. Thus Jews and Catholics become leaders in centers of population, and the "rural deestricks" organize Ku Klux Klans to protect themselves, though they are not in the least danger. Neither Jew nor Catholic would be potent in America but for the desire of parties to annex their votes. As it is, their influence is nil outside of a few cities. By keeping themselves apart from others they increase their political value, but not their potency.

To raise the cry of bigotry under such circumstances is silly, but it is done with much effect. The canny Coolidge, looking ahead to 1928, voiced it in his Omaha speech, and was acclaimed for his courage. He should, instead, have been complimented upon his skill.

It is funny, when you come to think of it, to talk about "persecution" and "bigotry" as applied to Jews and Catholics. Where in all the world are they so well off? The Jews are without a country, like the gypsies, by choice; the bulk of Catholics came here from necessity, most of them starved out of Ireland. They were not political exiles, like the Germans of '48, who speedily became Americans. (Most of the Irish martyrs for freedom were Protestants.) They were welcomed, however, and given work and food, while the kindly country sent ship-loads of the latter to relieve the Green Isle's distress.

Congregated in the cities whose development required much labor, they soon became political marks. Whig and Democrat alike vied in making them important. The careful hierarchy followed them up with priests and churches. They remain solid and impregnable.

Of this I do not complain. My grievance, if any, is against the American politician, who has made it worth their while to remain solid, to their real disadvantage and that of the country. I am a Democrat, but I believe that nothing has been so unfortunate for the vitality of true democracy as the solidity of the South. In this form it is not democratic, but a menace, the effect of which has been to keep alive and in power a corrupt and privilege-selling Republicanism that has systematically overtaxed the country in the interest of contributors to its campaign fund, flooded the land with cheap labor in peonage to trusts, behind a tariff to protect the wages of workmen. This and much other villainy we would have been spared but for the fear of the solid South that came into the blood of the North with the Civil War.

IN the cities the Democrats are usually the successful bidders for both Catholics and Jews. In Greater New York the majority of judgeships and public offices are held by them, as the price of power, as well as most civil jobs, including schoolteaching. Jews and Catholics are in the great majority there. So with their pupils. Quite naturally, they step in where Protestants abdicate. There is nothing in this to marvel at or get mad about.

The kick comes, and continues, because of their solidarity. Invited in, they do not melt, but mass.

So it is there are more Jews in America than there ever were in Palestine, and more Irish Catholics than Ireland ever contained in its best days. Curiously, the complaint lies mostly against Irish Catholics; German, Polish, and Italian Catholics are plenty, but unaccused of undesirability as such. Probably this is because most of the Irish brand are Democrats much of the time. Yet no one finds fault with the Republicanism of Methodism.

One of the odd objections raised to the Catholic Church is that it is ruled from

Back in the days of editorial vigor—

Don C. Seitz wrote some leaders for the "Evening World." They made short work of some important citizens of the time. Mr. Pulitzer stopped the series, on the ground that they "were set in the wrong kind of type." A word to the wise was enough, and the then Business Manager ceased to be an editorial writer. Some years later Mr. Pulitzer suggested that he resume. "You wrote some good ones once, I recall," he said.

"Yes," was the reply; "and you killed them because you did not like the type."

He laughed. The Business Manager continued, "I'm pretty good at throwing a brick."

"Meaning," said Mr. Pulitzer, "you might hit me? Perhaps we had better let well enough alone."

Mr. Seitz told me this story as we sat, not long ago, discussing trends of American life before a club-room fire. "Mr. Seitz," I said, "you can write for The Outlook, and your stuff won't be killed because it is set in the wrong type."

The first article resulting from that conversation is published in this issue. It is an article which will arouse bitter comment and condemnation. Whether people agree with it or not, it will certainly make them think.

I am glad to announce that this article will be followed later by a series from Mr. Seitz's pen on the American press. It will handle the developments of American journalism as fearlessly and as trenchantly as Mr. Seitz handles the problems of religious and social relationship in this current article. I believe that the publication of this series will be one of the outstanding events of the publishing world in 1926.

Harold T Pulsifer

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Rome and that its believers take an oath above that of the citizen of the United States. The members of the International Typographical Union do likewise, but this scares nobody. I doubt if the Papal power has any influence at all in the United States. It certainly has none in Italy. Water cannot rise higher than its source. If it has any authority here, it is of the supernatural. How many Americans believe in that?

THE truth is fear of the Papist is an inheritance from our Puritan ancestors, who fled England when that dread was at its height. We have not shaken it off, although England has. The Jew was also regarded as anti-Christ at the time of the Puritan migration. So he shares in this early prejudice. British politics being governed more by class than creed, the bidding for votes is not on American lines in England, so the Jew and the Catholic fit in their proper places, gaining their positions by brains, not solidarity, as here. This inherited prejudice is not an anomaly. The Canadian French still think in terms of Louis XIV's day. From the standpoint of religion there is no ground for affright. The Jew is a Unitarian, and has done no persecuting since the year One. Protestants began the attacks on Catholics in the new-found zeal of the Reformation. How cheerfully these retaliated does not need to be recited. But, logically, the Catholic religion is the most perfect of faiths, mechanically speaking. On the correct theory that the body will be a long time dead, the Church's concern is for the soul. This it undertakes to save, and without equivocation promises to do so. The Jewish soul, not requiring salvation, is free from this worry.

Rabbis and priests are much better guardians of their flocks than the Protestant clergy. In the first place, they have authority. The Protestant minister must be a cross between a diplomat, a showman, and a hypocrite to get along with the average congregation. I say this as the son of a clergyman, with ample inside experience. The priest, in particular, has no such humiliating position. He needs only to stand in with the bishop. The congregation is the least of his troubles. He does not have to earn his salary by lectures, fill his pews by stunts, or depend upon the church fair grab-bag to buy coal for the winter. The collection is taken at the door, and every admission is paid for. Catholic finances are on a sound basis, and are carefully cared for. The same may be said of the synagogue. Against this the average Protestant church must compete, with uncertain revenues and a congregation that insists on more entertainment than Gospel.

Moreover, both priest and rabbi are apt to be men of the world. They know how to deal with men. They have seldom failed at some other occupation before putting on the cloth. The usual Protestant parson is ill trained in worldly affairs, oppressed by poverty, and compelled often to change pulpits. He is the victim of the whims of church committees, than whom none can be more heartless or inconsiderate. I have one bunch in mind who were a choice collection of scoundrels. Yet the fate of the best minister I ever knew was in their hands, and they ruined him.

From one cause or another, Protestant churches come and go in all communities. The Catholic churches come and stay. So do the synagogues. It is clear, therefore, as before stated, that solidarity, not religious differences, lies behind "bigots," so-called, and Ku-Klux-Klanism. Yet the select seat of "bigotry" is among Jews and Catholics. Hotels excluded the former because when they came they drove away other guests. The same thing is true of neighborhoods. Ghettos are self-created. Christian neighbors soon disappear. I recall one Jewish lady's reply to another, when asked if there were many Gentiles in Bensonhurst, a Jewish suburb of Brooklyn. "Not enough to be annoying," was the happy reply.

LEGISLATION has made exclusion from hotels a misdemeanor, but no one protects the Gentile from mass invasions. There is much Hebrew complaint of exclusion from social organizations. In this grievance the Catholics share. They are kept out, but only to a very moderate extent. Catholics are forbidden to join Masonic lodges, not by the lodges, but by the Church. What Protestant could join the Knights of Columbus? Could any Gentile get into a Jewish club? Not on his life! Observe the skill with which Jewish and Catholic office-holders fill up their departments with their kind. When did a Protestant official ever go by churches in selecting his staff?

These are the things that irk, and justly irk, the one hundred per cent American mind. Add to it the tragedy of Jewish or Catholic intermarriage, when permitted at all, by which the Protestant must forswear his faith for his children, and you have a deep and definite reason for all anti-Catholic and anti-Hebrew manifestations.

It cannot be claimed that the pressure is from without which keeps the two alien and against the rest of us. It does not exist. We have been broad and liberal in granting equal rights and more than equal opportunities. In politics they have been at a premium and in religion unmolested. Yet they continue to cry out about intolerance. Such as there is of this exists in workable quantities only where there are neither Jews nor Catholics, and is therefore of no importance. Intolerance in New York might mean something disagreeable. As it is, the only riots we ever had in that town were of Irish origin. The draft disturbers in three days killed more Negroes than the South would ordinarily lynch in fifteen years. They also burned a colored orphan asylum. This was done in pleasant remonstrance against being drafted to free the black people from bondage. Their own chains were off.

JUST now the cry of intolerance is being raised to pave the way of a sensible and popular Governor of New York to the Presidency. We must not be intolerant to any man who calls himself an American, is the insidious intimation. We would not be if he declared himself an American first, and a Catholic second. This he will not do. Neither would a Jew similarly situated. No individual Jew or Catholic is strong enough to do such a thing. His fundamentals were too deeply grounded, for one thing; and, for the other, he would be persecuted as a renegade with merciless persistence. A Catholic, his soul would be tagged to Purgatory; a Jew, he would be boycotted in business—hell, in either instance—and his poor corpse could not lie in consecrated ground. There is a thoroughness about it all that defies the Goddess of Liberty. A shift from Methodism to Congregationalism frequently betters a man's place in the community, just as a jump from Calvin to the Episcopal fold elevates a family socially. There is no such primrose path away from Judaism or Catholicism.

Both sects are fearful of competition; hence their ironclad laws. Ostracism on earth and in heaven are their effective weapons. Why, then, should they complain if others not so armed put on sheets and masks in a ridiculous endeavor to protect Americanism with monkey-shines instead of common sense and square politics?

Large claims are made for Jewish and Catholic patriotism. They will not be believed, even in the face of frequent demonstrations, so long as their social solidarity exists. They will be wise Catholics and Jews who take heed of this situation and prepare to melt. Age-long traditions are hard to break; denial of salvation is a fearful threat to disregard. But it must come about in due season, for America can no more endure if divided on severe social and religious lines than it could half slave and half free.

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Beautiful quaking aspens border the meadows of the Kaibab National Forest

In Roosevelt's Cougar Trail

By RUFUS STEELE

The North Rim of the Grand Canyon opens to a marveling tide of tourists

IN the summer of 1913 Colonel Theodore Roosevelt made his way to the North Rim of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado and in that gloriously scenic but inhospitable fastness engaged in a fruitful hunt for cougars, the great cats that were destroying the deer. In an interesting article in The Outlook of October 5 of that year Colonel Roosevelt, then The Outlook's Contributing Editor, shared with his readers his findings in a region into which none but a trail-breaker like himself might care or dare to venture. He told of the extraordinary and somewhat different grandeur of the Grand Canyon from its almost unknown North Rim and praised the beauty of the Kaibab Forest, which stretches magnificently back from the Canyon's sheer brink. As always, he preached preservation and the salvaging of irreplaceable things for the future generations of Americans. Roosevelt foresaw the eventual coming of many men and women, heart-hungry for this majesty and beauty of nature; but it is doubtful if even his prescience registered the swiftness with which railroad enterprise, an era of highway building, and the universal use of the automobile would throw wide open his primitive treasure region. In the summer of 1925 the North Rim and the Kaibab Forest received and entertained, with the creature comforts customary in the long-established National Parks, many hundreds of eager visitors, who came, a dozen years afterward, to follow in the unfading footprints of the Colonel.

ROOSEVELT entered the wonderland by what is now its less-inviting back door. Leaving El Tovar, on the South Rim, with stout horses and eight or nine male companions, including his two elder sons and a nephew, he went down the Bright Angel Trail to the Canyon's bottom, crossed the Colorado River on a trolley ferry, spent the night at Phantom Ranch, and, after eight hours actively devoted to negotiating the trail up Bright Angel Canyon, he topped out on the North Rim at Bright Angel Point. There are now better trails than the Bright Angel Trail leading down from the South Rim, the river ferry has been replaced by a bridge, and the trail mounting to the northern brink is much improved, but the trip from rim to rim through the abyss's bottom still holds even for the saddle-hardened a fully occupied two days.

The better and happier way of approach is through the recently opened front door at Cedar City, Utah, two hundred miles north of the Canyon. There one leaves his Pullman on the new railroad and enters a comfortable motor stage. As he journeys he has the richest possible preparation for what lies ahead; in fact, the scenic show begins immediately. In sixty-five miles he reaches the new Zion National Park, with its highly colored and already famous Canyon; and after that come the Prismatic Plains, which are accurately, if faintly, described by their name. Out of the desert, with its sage-brush and no better examples of tree life than greasewood and stunted cedar, he rises quite suddenly onto the slope of Buckskin Mountain and is swallowed in the quiet depths of the Kaibab Forest. The Kaibab, reaching unbrokenly on to the North Rim, is a fit, cathedral-like vestibule to the Grand Canyon; yet it is an altogether sufficient wonder in itself.

The Kaibab National Forest is sixty miles long and thirty miles wide. It covers a plateau ranging in elevation from eight thousand to ten thousand feet and which in considerable part is bounded on three sides by the winding chasm of the Colorado. Its tallest trees

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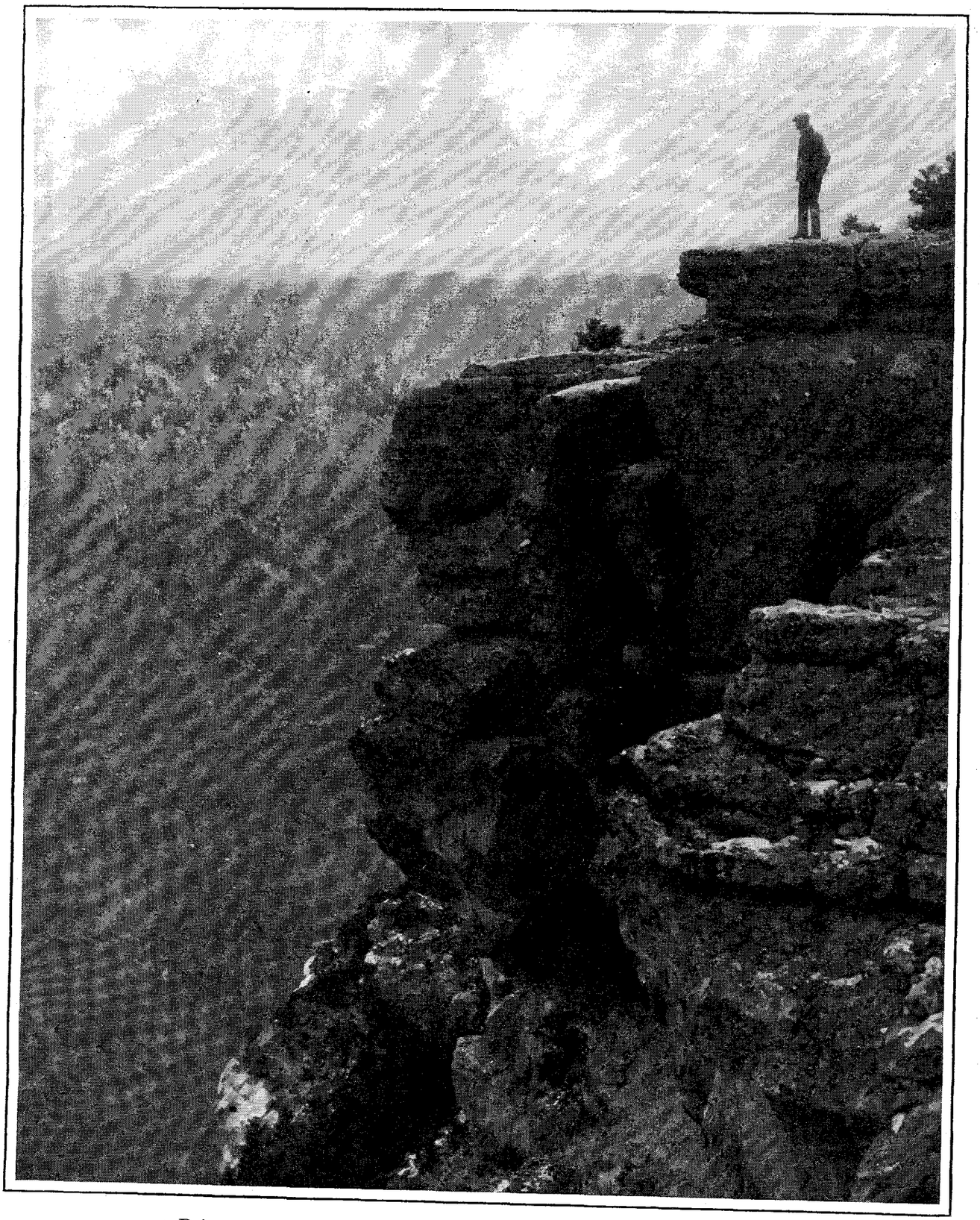

Bright Angel Point, Grand Canyon, where Roosevelt topped out

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are the Western yellow pine, the blue spruce, the white and Douglas firs, and the mountain ash. There are lesser pines and cedars, and for the expressing of an almost indescribable forest beauty there are the quaking aspens. It is a forest almost without underbrush, and the great trees are so deliberately spaced that, as Roosevelt found and commented upon, a mountain horse can carry a rider among them at a brisk canter. The forest monarchs have a way of covering a ridge quite unbrokenly and then down one slope or the other, halting abruptly at the edge of a meadow which is allowed to unroll its narrow width sometimes for miles without a single invading trunk. The meadows, looking strangely as though the hands of gardeners gave them their even green, afford the aspens their opportunity. These delicate white-boled trees, with countless tiny leaves that are never still, are found throughout the Forest, but it is when they stretch along the edges of the sweeping meadows as a shining, graduated buffer between the pine giants and the grass that their grace and symmetry are almost startling.

Deer—full-bodied, black-tailed deer—fill the Forest. They graze openly in the meadows and retreat but slowly before the camera. There are, it is estimated, no less than thirty thousand of them on this green plateau, which they leave only when the heavy snows drive them down to winter range in Houserock Valley. Their numbers to-day would gratify Roosevelt. He foresaw the increase under a protection he himself had helped to bring about; but the deer were there even in 1913, and the Colonel in his Outlook article became almost poetic in describing an experience with them.

"One of the most beautiful sights I ever saw was on this trip," he wrote. "We were slowly riding through the open pine forest when we came on a party of seven bucks. Four were yearlings or two-year-olds; but three were mighty master bucks, and their velvet-clad antlers made them look as if they had rocking-chairs on their heads. Stately of port and bearing, they walked a few steps at a time, or stood at gaze on the carpet of brown needles strewn with cones; on their red coats the flecked and broken sun rays played; and as we watched them, down the aisles of tall tree trunks the odorous breath of the pines blew in our faces."

Cougars—great, tawny panthers; the most successful of all still hunters, Roosevelt called them—were and are the arch-enemies of the deer. They lie on the ledges below the rim of the Canyon during the day and slip up at night to prowl the forest, strike down a deer, and leave it after eating a haunch or the tender meat of a flank. In other days when Mormon settlers grazed their large herds here the cougars were as quick to pull down the cattle. Many a faithful pack animal, horse or mule, has made the woods ring with a throaty, agonized cry as a cougar seized its neck or ripped out its vitals. Although plentiful, there are not as many cougars as there were, thanks in part to "Uncle Jim" Owens, Roosevelt's guide, who killed no less than fifteen hundred of them before turning to the propagating of buffalo in Houserock Valley. The cabin where "Uncle Jim" lived during his years as warden of the Game Reserve and where he entertained the Colonel is now the Bright Angel Ranger station.

The visitors of the past summer spent a night in the heart of the Kaibab at the old V. T. Ranch, where a lodge and cabin bedrooms provided for their comfort. They stalked and photographed the herds and pairs of half-willing deer, started an occasional coyote or a great horned owl, found the tracks or caught a distant glimpse of galloping wild mustangs, perhaps were fortunate enough to see one of the beautiful white-tailed squirrels, and, if they stayed over for a day or two, visited well-preserved homes of the cliff-dwellers and even made some discoveries of their own in a region where the relics of the primitive people have been little disturbed. Under the spell of the great Forest the visitors moved on over a splendid road to the North Rim and became guests in the amply furnished tents of the Wylie Way Camp, in a spot back of Bright Angel Point that had known no residents—at least none for several thousand years—when Roosevelt topped out of the Grand Canyon near by in 1913.

That yawning abyss separates two brinks that are decidedly unlike. Even those who knew the South Rim well found the North Rim an undiminished joy. It is more rugged; the great shapes that rise from the Canyon floor are, many of them, much nearer to this wall, and thus seem more intimate and understandable; and, not least important, the North Rim has an elevation of from one thousand to three thousand feet greater than the other. This added height and the clear atmosphere make it possible for one to enjoy a view of the colorful country extending back from the South Rim to the Navajo and San Francisco Mountains, and embracing the Painted Desert.

Along the North Rim, where Roosevelt moved with more or less difficulty, there are now horse trails and auto roads that lead westward to Point Sublime and eastward to Cape Royal, and half a dozen selected lookout points from which the Canyon view, changing with every hour of the day, is in essence no different than when the Colonel's understanding eye feasted upon sunrises and sunsets the wonder and splendor of which he said it was not given to the sons of men to tell.

From Far View Point one studies close at hand Mount Imperial, the highest point on the Canyon, rising six thousand feet above the Colorado River and attaining an elevation of nine thousand feet. The view across is up the canyon of the Little Colorado and across a hundred miles of red and blue and yellow desert to the Navajo Mountains.

From Vista Point the rushing brown river is visible through Nankoweap Gap. One sees the high wall called Saddle Ridge, which is the official beginning of the Grand Canyon National Park. On a day free of haze he will see Ship Rock, in New Mexico, one hundred and fifty miles away. A little farther along the North Rim the eye commands the Purple Wall, said to be the greatest known exposure of the foundational formation known to geologists as the Algonkian.

From Cape Royal, on a promontory called Greenland, which juts out into the Canyon and affords a superb sweep in either direction, one gets a most vivid impression of those exalted buttes or temples rising out of the Canyon depths known as Vishnu, Wotan's Throne, Angels' Gate, Zoroaster, Brahma, Buddha, Shiva, and many others. From this point is seen the phenomenon of the Colorado and Little Colorado flowing in parallel basins but in opposite directions for ten miles before they come together. Bringing his eyes back to his immediate vicinity, the wondering beholder discovers the Angels' Window, with a casing fifty feet in height, which lets the sunlight beat through a cliff of Kaibab limestone.

In seeing these sights from the newly accessible vantage-points one is fortunate if he has as his guide Mr. Thomas H. McKee, of Wylie Way Camp, with whom the North Rim is a passion and to whose devoted explorations and sturdy efforts in trail-blazing the visitors of the first real season owe a large debt of gratitude.

Plainly the North Rim had a fascination for the earliest human inhabitants of whom there is any record. In the very rim itself sometimes, but more often in ledges back from it, as though the ever-presence of the great chasm was too awful to be withstood, are the plentiful relics of these cliff-dwelling people. Here, especially in the ravines back of Greenland, are the sure evidences that they built on the flat ground and the sloping hillsides as well as in the yielding rock high above the reach of an enemy. The summer's visitors turned back from

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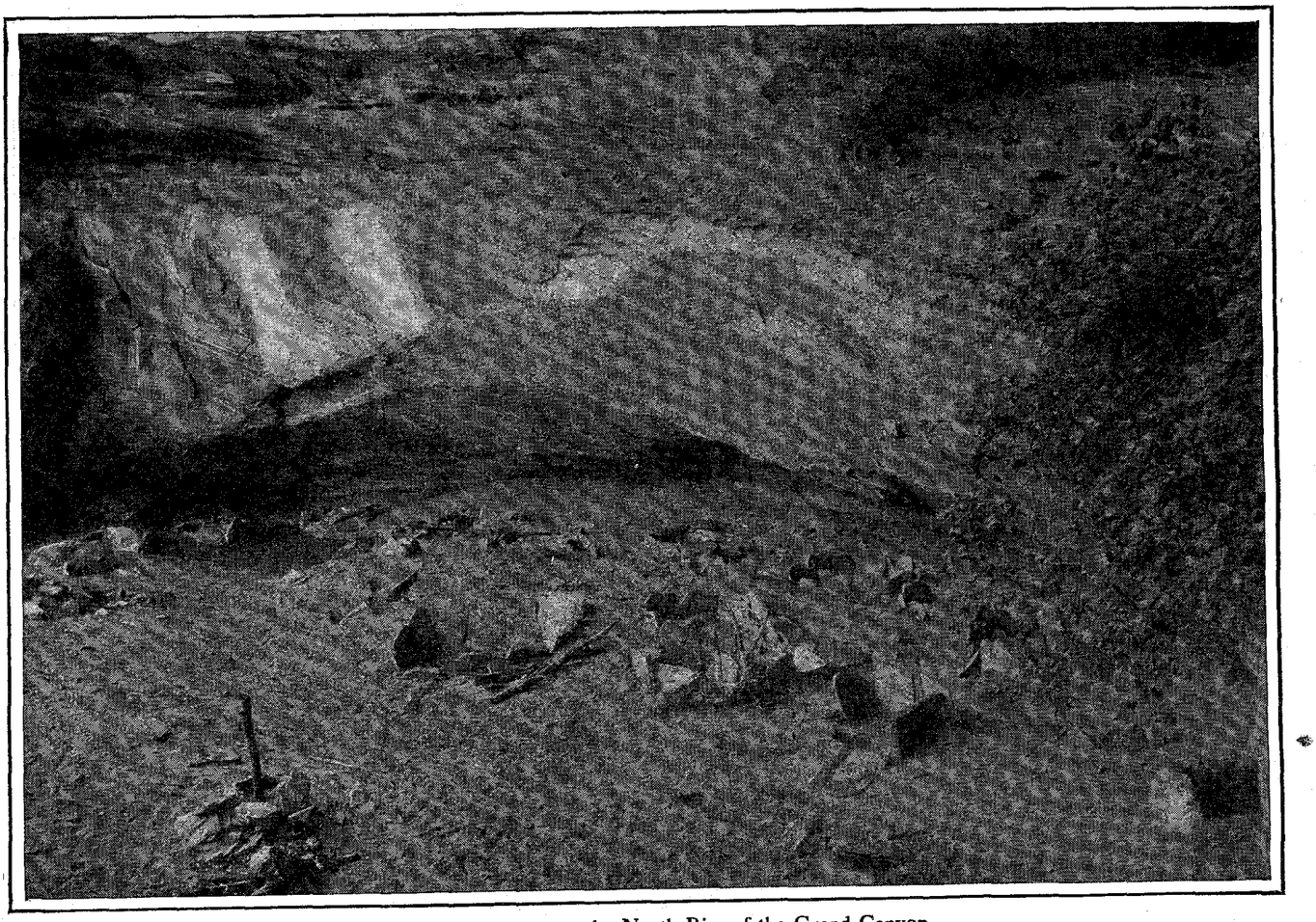
the rim to become absorbed in puzzling out the story of early occupation which the relics tell even to the unpracticed eye. In the center of what must have been a considerable number of buildings on a flat are the fallen but readily followed walls of what is believed to have been a fortress. Excitement prevailed when the amateur explorers discovered that their slight efforts at turning the soil were rewarded by the finding of the broken pottery and the arrowheads of a vanished race.

Under one hillside boulder there is a comfortable chamber, the ingenious smoke outlet of which is still black from the fire of an ancient householder. Entirely unbroken is the wall of first-class masonry with which he shut off what the local explorers call his "turkey pen." This abandoned home—it is too well protected from the weather for even the centuries to have turned it into a ruin—made a strong appeal to Colonel Roosevelt, who is said to have felt, although he made no point of it in his Outlook article, that the whole region should have the careful attention of scientists before ignorant persons may lay waste things of whose value they have no adequate comprehension.

Colonel Roosevelt saw one example of ruthless destruction which, although he refrained from written comment, must have given him a severe twinge. It was at Dripping Springs, the site of his best-beloved North Rim camp. The main pool of the springs is at the end of a long gallery beneath a tremendous overhanging ledge of red sandstone. Sixty years ago, when the cattlemen came in, they needed this pool for their herds. The path along the edge was narrow, for nearly the entire width of the shelf was occupied by a primitive apartment-house—cliff dwellings adjoining each other wall to wall and extending for more than six hundred feet. The cattlemen wanted a path in which the cattle might approach the spring and depart from it three or four abreast. With gunpowder they blew out of their way and out of existence what was perhaps one of the finest galleries of homes the ancient people had left behind. The Colonel merely says:

> The last days before we left this beautiful holiday region we spent on the tableland called Greenland, which projects out into the Canyon east of Bright Angel. We were camped by the Dripping Springs in singular and striking surroundings. A large wall leads south through the tableland; and just as it breaks into a sheer-walled chasm which opens into one of the side loops of the great Canyon, the trail turns into a natural gallery along the face of the cliff. For a couple of hundred yards a rock shelf a dozen feet wide runs under a rock overhang which often projects beyond it. The gallery is in some places twenty feet high; in other places a man on horseback must stoop his head as he rides. Then, at a point where the shelf broadens, the clear spring pools of living water, fed by constant dripping from above, lie on the inner side and next to the rock wall. A little beyond these pools, with the chasm at our feet, and its opposite wall towering immediately in front of us, we threw down our bedding and made camp. Darkness fell; the stars were brilliant overhead; the fire of pitchy pine stumps flared; and in the light of the wavering flames, the cliff walls and jutting rock momentarily shone with ghastly clearness and as instantly vanished in utter gloom.

Were Roosevelt here to-day, he would rejoice, doubtless, because the wonders he saw a dozen years in advance are made accessible to the masses of his fellow-countrymen. And surely he could wish nothing better for them than that their souls might open as his own did when they pass through the green shriving-chamber of the Kaibab and look down in silence from the incomparable North Rim of sublimity itself.



Prehistoric granary on the North Rim of the Grand Canyon

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The Book Table

Edited by EDMUND PEARSON

Half a Dozen New Novels

Reviewed by R. D. TOWNSEND

THE power and passion of Miss Ostenso's "Wild Geese"[1] are the more vivid because the narrative is told with restraint. In Oeland, far away in the bleak north country, live Caleb Gare and his cowed and overworked wife and children. As a farmer Caleb is prosperous and avaricious; as a man he is the meanest and cruelest thing alive. He slyly and deeply enjoys "getting something on" people; he forces his neighbors to sell land cheap to him because of his knowledge of past wrong-doing; he mentally tortures his wife for years because he knows of a slip in her youth and threatens to tell the children that she has an illegitimate son living. Greed and malevolence count about equally in all he does. Only his daughter Judith, a superb creature physically and mad with desire for life and love, resists him and barely escapes from his grasp. Caleb's death (for, thank goodness, he dies in his sins, wildly trying to save his beloved crops from fire) pleases me more than that of almost any other villain in fiction. He is so perfectly and consistently bad that he is a great creation.

Some readers may regard Miss Cleugh's "Ernestine Sophie"[2] and its predecessor, "Matilda, Governess of the English," as a reversion to the Victorian type of fiction. They at least get away from the type of novel which some one has called "a form of frivolity with a dash of immorality" into that of frank gayety, free range into the realm of fancy without much care about realism and probability, and friendly feeling between readers, author, and characters. Ernestine Sophie is an honest-minded, stout-hearted, and uncompromisingly plain-spoken English girl of fourteen who is suddenly discovered to be the crown princess of a little kingdom in Europe. How she holds her own against the stiff etiquette and the mean intrigues of the Court, how she loves and is loved by her royal grandfather, and how she meets the crisis of revolution and succession to the throne, all combine to make a lively and at the end a dramatic tale. A cheerful, amusing, and lively story is this, with plenty of incident to keep the interest alive.

The winning of Oregon for this country and the part played therein by Marcus Whitman form the best part of Mrs. Morrow's "We Must March."[3] The semi-historical narrative is well done; a specially fine chapter is that about Whitman's journey to the East over the Rockies in midwinter to plead at Washington for American action and his return at the head of a thousand emigrants. The author is fair to the "enemy"—that is, the Hudson Bay Company acting for Great Britain. The romantic part of the book is not as good as the historical side. One doubts the reality of the marvelous wife of Whitman, the mingled tearful sentimentalism and savagery of the Indians, the alternating devotion and mean spirit of missionaries both Protestant and Catholic. There may be historic basis for some of this; but for fictional purposes these things are crowded in confusedly without full exposition of the themes.

Perhaps it is a little stretch of classification to call David Grayson's "Adventures in Understanding"[4] fiction, but David meets so many interesting characters in his experiment with city life after the tranquil country town he has told us about in his "Adventures in Contentment," and enters so happily into the lives and work of these people that the book has much of the entertaining quality of a novel. To David, the iceman, the bootblack, the tree agent, the old fellow who puts the love of art for art's sake into his handicraft, all give chances for friendship and human understanding. The book is charmingly printed, and Mr. Fogarty's drawings precisely interpret the author's gentle sentiment.

Miss Furman in "The Glass Window"[5] tells us the further fortunes and adventures of what the Kentucky mountaineers living about the Hindman Settlement called "the quare women," and with them are woven two romances, one

[1] Wild Geese. By Martha Ostenso. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. $2.
[2] Ernestine Sophie. By Sophia Cleugh. The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.
[3] We Must March. By Honoré Willsie Morrow. The F. A. Stokes Company, New York. $2.
[4] Adventures in Understanding. By David Grayson. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York. $2.50.
[5] The Glass Window. By Lucy Furman. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. $2.

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of misunderstanding and restoration of confidence and love, the other of a fine-natured, self-educated young mountaineer and his winning of a bride from the "outside world." For drawling, unconscious humor "Uncle Tutt's Typhoids" is one of the best tales Miss Furman has given us, while the narrative of the heroic removal of Florindy's appendix by a city surgeon under the aimed rifles of her relatives, who firmly believe in a life for a life and mean to take his if the woman dies, is thrilling and sounds like an actual incident. All who enjoyed "The Quare Women" will surely want to read "The Glass Window" also, and those others who do not know the primitive customs and ancient turns of speech of the Kentucky mountains should make their acquaintance here.

In his new book [6] Mr. Poole has given us a fine and sympathetic study of boy psychology. Delightful is the comradeship between the imaginative boy, Amory, and his grandfather, who has tramped the world and has collected wonderful folk-songs. They have a meeting nook on the roof, where the Hunter's Moon lights their confabs, and in the end the old man rescues the boy from ill-natured relatives and stifling city life and carries him away to the far West and the open country. Slight in its plot, the art of this book puts it among Mr. Poole's best stories.

[6] The Hunter's Moon. By Ernest Poole. The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.

The West

THE DRIFTING COWBOY. By Will James. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $3.

Mr. Will James, a man of parts, is insistent that he be considered a cowboy pure and simple. "The Drifting Cowboy" is written entirely in the first person, and recounts the author's experiences in Montana, Arizona, Hollywood, and intervening stations. There is a naïve insistence on his own virtuosity as a rope twirler and his ability to remain seated upon a horse who would not have it so. There is a subtle reiteration of these facts which would not meet with favor with Eastern horsemen, with whom it is the fashion to strive for such accomplishments, but not to speak of them; nevertheless in this way Mr. James has done, and done particularly well, what he set out to do. He has given us a graphic picture of life as it is still lived by those gentlemen who tend the Roast Beef of Old England, Chicago, Paris, Rome, and Pompton Plains, New Jersey.

For Mr. James is an artist. It would be mean and uncalled for to propose him as a Munsification of the other James boys, Henry and Jesse, retaining and combining the best features of each, but we shouldn't be far off at that. He is, first and foremost, a graphic artist, as will be obvious to any one glancing at the accompanying illustration, with a command of the pencil and a knowledge of anatomy (apparently acquired between roundups) for which Frederic Remington gave a lifetime of study, and with a wealth of action in his pictures which that eminent illustrator never attained. Will James's horses are chain lightning and sure death, every one of them.

From "The Drifting Cowboy." Courtesy of Charles Scribner's Sons

Laurence Stallings, writing of his first book, "Cowboys North and South," says even further that Will James has a distinct literary style. He has all of that and more, and the Scribners have had the good judgment not to translate the book into English. For instance, he can say of Dave Simmons, a great bronco buster: "His rope was always tied hard and fast to his saddle horn when he snared anything, and that I think is the most dangerous thing a man can do on an unbroke horse; he'd get in mix-ups that way that couldn't be watched for the dust that was stirred, but the first thing you'd see when the dust had settled was Dave's head a-smiling and watching the conglomeration of a horse and critter all mixed with rope."

There is cowboy talk and cowboy life in the book; a grundified version of each, perhaps, for observation leads to the belief that the cowboy's love affairs are constant and various, and frequently referred to. So far as it goes, however, the book rings true.

Fiction

POSSESSION. By Louis Bromfield. The Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York. $2.50.

Louis Bromfield is a young American novelist who has deliberately planned to make his work a serious and consistent criticism of modern life. He dares to announce in the present "Foreword" that, while "Possession" is in no sense a sequel to "The Green Bay Tree," it is in some sense supplementary to the earlier narrative: "The two are what might be called novels in a screen which, when complete, will consist of at least a half-dozen panels all interrelated and each giving a certain phase of the ungainly, swarming, glittering spectacle of American Life." A fine, dignified plan, and Mr. Bromfield has set about carrying it out in responsible fashion. "The Green Bay Tree" was, centrally, the tale of Lily Shane, gay and frail offspring of American provincial respectability. "Possession" is the story of her cousin and contemporary, Ellen Tolliver. Like "The Green Bay Tree," it is a leisurely, thoroughgoing, penetrative study. The reader must be capable of patience, of endurance even, to follow with sympathy the fortunes of Ellen Tolliver to the end of these nearly five hundred pages. We confess to wondering if the whole per-

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formance might not have gained in force and effect, without losing anything essential, through the practice of a somewhat greater economy, or exclusiveness, of detail. But its lack of swift dramatic action is atoned for by the extraordinary richness and saliency of its portraiture. Unless by putting down the book half read, there is no getting away from the reality of Ellen Tolliver, musical genius and essential woman; from those strange hybrid airstocrats of Gotham, the Callendars; from luckless Clarence; above all, from the sardonic presence of old Gramp, "The Everlasting," with his apple and his volume of Gibbon.

Biography

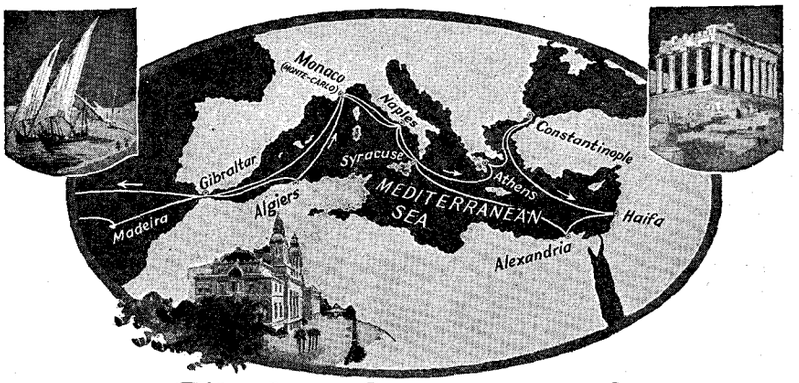
ONE MAN'S LIFE. An Autobiography. By Herbert Quick. The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis. $5.

The modest title does not belie the mood of this autobiography of a successful novelist who grew up on the Iowa prairie, plowed, sowed, and reaped on his father's farm, until at sixteen he was qualified to teach in a country school. He studied law, as is the way of ambitious rural schoolmasters, and became a member of the bar. But his real love, literature, claimed him at last. Mr. Quick discloses the processes of his intellectual development, through contacts with men and books, in a spirit as far removed from conceit as it is from humility. The cheery temper of this record may be attributed to the writer's possession of the saving grace, perhaps that drop of Celtic blood in his Knickerbocker veins. The Quicks derive from old New Netherland stock. Comments on such topics as currency reform, the melting-pot, the granger movement, indicate careful study of those social and political problems that after half a century still remain unsolved. Like Brand Whitlock, he was a fervent admirer of Henry George and the theory of social amelioration set forth in "Progress and Poverty."

Geography

ATLANTIS IN AMERICA. By Lewis Spence. Brentano's, New York. $4.

In a previous book Mr. Spence undertook to prove the former existence of that Atlantis to the tradition of which Plato alludes so delightfully in his "Timæus;" and that the Aurignacians (Crô-Magnons, Magdalenians, Azilians), of whose residence in France and Spain from about 23,000 to about 8000 B.C. we have remarkable records, were Atlantean emigrants; and, further, that, aside from ethnic possibilities (think of it, Dick or Doris, you might well be a Crô-Magnon "throw-back"), Aurignacian influences and transmissions were



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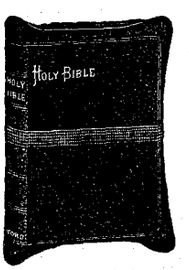

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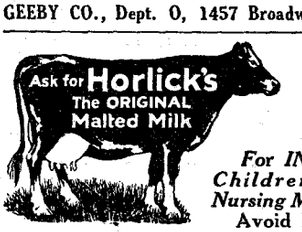

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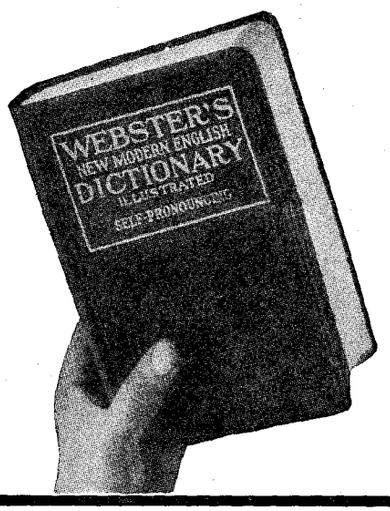

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immensely important all along the Mediterranean basin in Europe and Africa—*e. g.*, the Egyptian pyramidal architecture and art of mummification deriving from them.

Now Mr. Spence, assuming the former existence of an Atlantean continent, undertakes to prove Atlantean emigration to the Americas via an Antillean continent. The theory postulates land bridges (or very easy navigation along island chains) between Atlantis and Europe on the one hand and Atlantis and the Antillean continent on the other, and between the latter and one or both of the American continents. The original Mayas, then, if Mr. Spence speaks by the card, were Atlanteans, "allee same" the Crô-Magnons and their civilization and art were of Atlantean *provenance.*

The argument is based partly on Mayan and Toltec tradition, but chiefly on very striking resemblances between Mayan (and derived Toltec) architecture, customs, cults, etc., and European and African architecture, customs, and cults.

It is all very plausible and, though "endeavoring to proceed by the paths of ascertained facts and rational argument," Mr. Spence has not disensorceled an enchanting theme.

Naval and Military Science

OUR NAVAL HERITAGE. By Fitzhugh Green, Lieutenant-Commander, U. S. Navy. The Century Company, New York. $4.

This is an admirable brief outline of the development of our Navy from its ill-nurtured infancy to its present mature strength. The salient facts are all there, each with the right emphasis; the grand incidents and episodes are vividly presented. The tone is an eminently sporting one; for example, the author, in his recital of the War of 1812, gives full credit to the gallant feats of the enemy, in refreshing contrast to the mendacious patriotism of most of our school histories. Our naval participation in the Great War is well set forth.

Travel and Description

HIGHLAND ANNALS. By Olive Tilford Dargan. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $2.

The highlands whereof certain annals are here presented are those of North Carolina. It is difficult to write quietly of this book; for, excepting a few pages of too fine writing, it is pure gold. It gives an ideal immortality to a phase of American life destined soon, very soon, to go the mortal path of other phases, so few of which are happy in a Hawthorne, a Bret Harte, or an Olive Dargan. "Idylls" is perhaps the right name for

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these sketches; for the immortalizing magic is akin to that of a Theocritus. Miss Dargan is a poet, not only in the large sense (as per Shelley's definition), but also in the narrower technical sense. There is a poem on autumn (page 50) worthy of Herrick.

But the most striking quality of the book is humor. Sam's revenge and Uncle Ranz's narrative of Uncle Nathe Ponder's dealings with the sex, may be ranked (this is said deliberately) with the very best creations of American humor.

Another important point: here is authentic atmosphere, that exceedingly rare achievement—not quite in the degree that you have it in Hawthorne or Hardy, but most delightfully sensible. And, to make an end of these praises (merely because Mr. Pearson hasn't room for more), Miss Dargan has made an adorable addition to the choir of immortal women; one may be sure that Clara Middleton has made great friends of Serena.

RIDER'S CALIFORNIA. A Guide Book for Travellers, with 28 Maps and Plans. Compiled, under the General Editorship of Fremont Rider, by Frederic Taber Cooper. The Macmillan Company, New York. $5.

Over 600 pages in length, exclusive of the long index, this is probably the most detailed and well-mapped guide to California ever issued. More than 100 pages are devoted to San Francisco alone. Doubtless there are errors of detail; it would have to be the work of superhuman beings if there were not. It contains all the usual guide-book information, and, in addition, as in the other Rider guides, many pages and many stray paragraphs of most interesting matter, historical information, and literary allusion. The five or six pages called "Some Informal Notes on California Life and Customs," dealing with the amiable peculiarities of the Californians, will be read with intense enjoyment by everybody—except Californians.

Art

PERSONALITIES IN ART. By Royal Cortissoz. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $3.50.

The writing of Royal Cortissoz has long since become clarified into an ex-cathedra utterance of pleasing flow. Much of it is expressed in the weekly stint of journalism, and thus fit for collection in book form. The thirty-two papers in the present volume cover a wide and varied range. Painters of the Italian Renaissance, of Holland, of eighteenth and nineteenth century France, and of America are introduced. With happy phrases a characterization, as of Hubert Robert, is built up. From a rich experience side-lights are thrown on such men as Marcelin Desboutin, whose stunning dry-point portraits appeared as new and unfamiliar at a recent show at the Public Library in New York. On the other hand, his sympathetic sketch of Gavarni might have gone a little further. Rarely (*e. g.*, Puvis de Chavannes vs. Gluck) does he pursue what Huneker, his mind on Maupassant, called "black butterflies of analogy." The "Cult of the Drawing" is a welcome and necessary reminder, though Cortissoz is silent as to the notable reproductions of Holbein and Dürer. Professor J. C. Van Dyke is set to rights with lively emphasis. The American Wing at the Metropolitan Museum is discussed with appreciation of the "warm human" interest. The American business building is considered with a conception of problems. American industrial art is shown in its need for more trained designers and for recognizing the machine-made product. Shall one pick out statements for discussion, such as the one that Daumier knew all the secrets of the stone, or the one limiting the authorship of that much-talked-of bust of Bode's to Da Vinci or Lucas? Why? The book is overwhelmingly stimulating for the general reader interested in art, for whom, moreover, an occasional disagreement should act as a springboard to independent cerebral activity.

The ultra-modernist will turn up his nose at the papers on Cézanne or Gauguin or "291." But why spill out the child with the dirty water? Where his sympathies lie Cortissoz is a sound guide, and his sympathies are many, including the impressionists. And even the U.Ms. might profitably consider the statement: "Nothing is more foolish than to think of tradition as an academic formula. It is simply the tribute which the genuine artist pays to the wisdom of the finer spirit in the art of all ages."

Poetry

SONGS FOR YOUTH. By Rudyard Kipling. Illustrations by Leo Bates. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York. $2.50.

A group of Kipling's poems, chosen from his collected verses, as especially appropriate for youth. It's a pretty book of fine poetry, with eight good pictures in color.

War Books

LEAVES FROM A WAR DIARY. By Major-General James G. Harbord, U. S. A. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. $5.

General Harbord's diary from the time he left for France in 1917 until the Armistice. Often shrewd, even cynical and witty, the General is also naïve when he writes about France and French history. These are the parts of the diary especially intended for a member of the writer's family.

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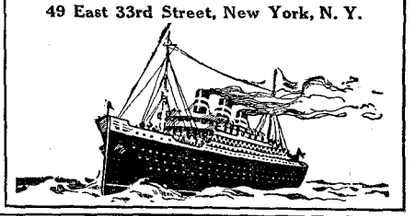

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Financial Department

Conducted by WILLIAM LEAVITT STODDARD

The Financial Department is prepared to furnish information regarding standard investment securities, but cannot undertake to *advise* the purchase of any specific security. It will give to inquirers facts of record or information resulting from expert investigation, and a nominal charge of one dollar per inquiry will be made for this special service. The Financial Editor regrets that he cannot undertake the discussion of more than five issues of stocks or bonds in reply to any one inquirer. All letters should be addressed to THE OUTLOOK FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 120 East 16th Street, New York, N. Y.

Consult a Lawyer

AMONG the causes of financial loss to the American public, one which is not usually enumerated is failure to consult a lawyer at the right time. There are certain deep-seated prejudices against lawyers as a class which, consciously or unconsciously, lead many people to exult in the fact that they have nothing to do with members of this important and necessary profession. For instance, there is the idea that lawyers thrive on lawsuits and that to engage an attorney is to contract for trouble. Again, there is the idea that because lawyers make their living by charging fees for their services, they will overcharge for a slight service. Other notions, half-founded in fact, prevail. The result is that thousands consult

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a lawyer *after* difficulties have begun rather than *before*. Legal advice, like medical advice, is best taken as a preventive.

In an article in this department some time ago we emphasized the importance of having a lawyer draft your will. We would emphasize this once more. A will is, perhaps, the most important single document which a man has to sign. Be his property large or small, his will disposes of it for all time, so far as he is concerned. If his will is improperly executed, if there is a technical flaw in the number of witnesses, for example, hostile relatives can cause it to be disallowed, and the maker's wishes are revised in accordance with the inexorable rules of statute and the probate court. If there are legally dubious phrases in the will, the same thing may occur.

The lawyer's fee for drawing a will does not necessarily depend on the amount of property devised in it. As a matter of practice, wills do not disclose the total of a man's estate. The charge of a good lawyer, of good standing in his profession, will never be exorbitant in view of the service rendered.

Turning to business affairs this side of the grave, another time when an attorney should be consulted is when entering into any important contract. The average educated man may believe that a contract is a simple matter; it is, in essence. But in practice any given contract may be highly complex, and if future trouble would be avoided a few dollars paid to a lawyer is most valuable insurance. One need but to turn the pages of a text-book on the law of contracts to verify this statement.

One of the most valuable functions of the lawyer is to protect the property interests of his client. It is not enough to be sure that right and law are on your side; you should also be assured that you are technically correct in the way in which your side is expressed. None but one trained in the law can safeguard you.

Mr. Smith purchased from Mr. Jones a house and lot. The lot was a corner of a larger piece of property owned by Jones. The boundaries were indicated by a line of trees and bushes. Smith signed the bill of sale, the deed was drawn, and payment made. Some years later Jones sold to another party the rest of his larger piece of land. It was then discovered by Jones and Smith that the line of trees and shrubbery was not the line described in the deed, but that Smith was the owner of a slightly smaller lot than both had supposed. The purchaser of the larger piece of land refused to sell adjusting strips of land. Smith

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Many of the hotels listed in **The Outlook's Classified Section under Hotels and Resorts** are of the residential type. Write them for information about accommodations, or ask the **Hotel and Travel Bureau, care of The Outlook, 120 East 16th Street, New York.**

asked Jones to make good his loss. Jones replied that Smith had accepted the deed as drawn. Smith answered that Jones had deceived him as to boundaries. Each engaged a lawyer; a suit was begun. In the course of time Smith recovered damages—but not the land.

Probably not more than twenty-five dollars would have paid the fee of an attorney to represent Smith at the time of purchase, and the attorney would as a matter of course have checked the boundaries before the papers were passed. As the purchase price in this case was $13,000, the protecting attorney's fee would have been a negligible fraction of the first cost.

Every successful business man employs an attorney as a matter of course in his business affairs. We have not yet, as a Nation, acquired the habit of employing a lawyer as freely as we should in our personal business affairs. We do not realize that legal advice and legal talent are designed to avoid litigation rather than to promote it, and that the cheapest way out of litigation is not to get into it at all. W. L. S.

From Inquiring Readers

OUR article about "Wills," published in this department March 11 last, continues to bring letters. We hope that Outlook readers are overcoming what has been called "testamentaphobia" and are having their wills drawn by competent attorneys.

What occurred in one case where a successful business man put off till too late the writing of his will should serve as a lesson for those who still delay. Some years before his death he invested heavily in a factory, owning at his death half the stock. Mr. B., who had interested the first man, whom we call A., in the business, owned the rest of the stock. The concern prospered till A. died, intestate.

"The company," says the narrator of this story, "being a going concern in good financial condition, the stock of the company in Mr. A.'s estate was necessarily appraised at a high figure by the Probate Court. The logical purchaser of Mr. A.'s stock was Mr. B., but Mr. B. did not have the means.

"Mr. A. left a widow, who was entitled by law to one-third of his estate, and minor children, who were entitled to the remainder. The estate had to be settled within the time required by law, so that the company's assets were sold under the

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hammer. The result was disastrous. Mr. A.'s former fortune vanished. Mr. B. was ruined, and a perfectly good business was junked.

"Had there been a will empowering a trustee to hold the stock as long as might be desirable for the benefit of widow and children, the whole tragedy would have been averted."

"TELL your readers this," writes a gentleman in Ohio. We hasten to comply:

"As most of the banks and trust companies are themselves in the business of selling bonds in the same manner as are investment companies or dealers, I cannot see where any advantage lies in consulting banks. I can, however, see a disadvantage. The buying and selling of investments or the selection of them is practically new to the banks and trust companies as against a long and successful career of leading investment houses, which have a past history of successes and failures and the causes thereof to guide them. Banks and trust companies, on the contrary, are managed by talent selected from the bank or under-officers of old-line investment concerns. The same incentive to advise investors to buy long-profit bonds is paramount as much with banks as with investment companies. Their advice is therefore prejudiced as much in one case as in the other."

This letter was called forth by a suggestion published in this department that the untrained investor should seek the advice of his bank as well as that of an investment house. Our inquiring reader's point is worth thought. In the largest banks there is not a great deal of difference in background and personnel between them and the investment houses, pure and simple. Again, while a bank may not have been long in the business of selling investments, every bank necessarily is in the business of making investments.

IN Florida, the "land of boom," there are locating various and sundry investment propositions, some excellent, some not at all excellent. A reader in Illinois, having been circularized by an investment house in Florida, submitted to this department its circulars and literature. Our reply, which may be useful to others having a similar problem, was:

"Florida, as every one knows, is 'booming.' Conservative corporations and individuals can take advantage of this situation legitimately with considerable profit to themselves. The personnel of the Blank Bond and Mortgage Company is evidently responsible and experi-

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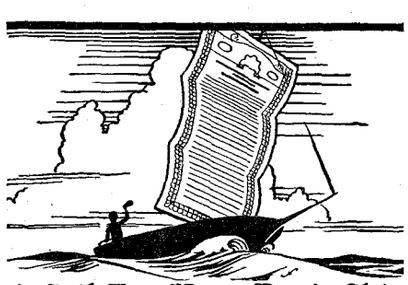

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enced, and there is undoubtedly a place for such a company in the development of Florida.

"We are always suspicious of advertisements which promise an unusually high return on money invested, in this case well above current returns on sound investments. We cannot help feeling that if the stock were as valuable as this some house would be found eager to purchase it and retail it to the public at a substantial profit. Instead, the offering is made to 'only those' who have had dealings with the company.

"The impressive list of officers of banks and others who manage the company rather leads one to suppose that the objections just cited are unsound.

"If you are in a position to take what is called a 'business man's risk' with some portion of your funds, this may be the way to do it. There is a distinct element of risk in buying any new stock which has not yet proved itself. Such stocks have to be bought by some, and the reward offered must compensate for the risk.

"We would suggest that you write to the Better Business Bureau of Baltimore, 1204 Munsey Building, and ask them about the company in question."

WHAT about Boston and Maine? is an inquiry which is frequently repeated, and not always by either a widow or an orphan, among whom the stock of this system is supposed to be widely distributed.

We have taken the position that it will be some time before the reorganized financial structure plus the earning power of the road and the efficient management will be able to produce dividends. There is, however, no question but that this road is "coming back." Just how fast it will come back is the question. It may improve, under the present vigorous management, up to a certain point, and stick there. It is sometimes stated that the stock is selling at half its actual book value. But isn't the real value measured by earning power, rather than by a ledger valuation? We would not regard the purchase of B. and M. stock as by any manner of means a wild speculation. On the other hand, it would not be a conservative investment.

THE questions put us by a reader in New York may be gathered from the following reply:

"American Surety Company. We are unable to say from the available information about this company whether a stock dividend is a fairly immediate possibility or not. The company is a well-established one, but it would take a specialist in this type of business to say whether the kind of risks written during, say, the past year were such as to warrant the action you suggest.

"International Security Trust. We have watched the development of this organization for the last two years with interest. Your phrase, 'an attractive stock for investment purposes, figuring moderate security,' sums up our opinion. This organization is new and many would prefer to wait till it has operated longer. There is in such stocks, of course, a risk which you do not find in more seasoned stocks.

"Electric Bond and Share Common. Information about this stock is not easily available—that is, the kind you desire. The present dividend is really a nominal dividend, one dollar. This stock was given as a stock dividend to owners of General Electric stock. The company is strong, well managed, and is considered to have a splendid future."

WESTERN POWER COMPANY common is the subject of a letter from an eastern New York reader. We told him this:

"The Western Power Company is a holding corporation for the Great Western Power Company of California and the California Electric Generating Company. Both of these companies appear to be sound."

WE have frequently stated in these pages that we do not predict. It is hard, however, not to come perilously near to predicting. As, for example, to a reader in Seattle who wanted to know whether she should sell her Baltimore and Ohio stock and invest in bonds. We said in part: "From many points of view it would seem that the rails were very likely to rise, and that their earnings will increase. Baltimore and Ohio is one of the best of the rails, and whether or not it has reached the top now it is impossible to say. On the other hand, there is probably greater earning power in industrial stocks, and the Underwood Typewriter stock we would rate higher than Baltimore and Ohio. United States Steel, common, we also consider a good investment, and it is not too high at the present time."

VERY often a brand-new stock can be considered an investment, in spite of the general consideration that investments should be "seasoned." Such, for example, is the preferred stock of the New England Public Utilities Company. This is a combination of existing corporations under experienced management which elsewhere has given earnest of its ability.

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LADY wishes position as social secretary or the management of a large household. Willing to travel or act as chaperon, companion. Excellent credentials. Apply Mrs. L. Illidge (agency), 126 East 59th St., New York City. Regent 8117.

NURSE or nursery governess, experienced with young children, would travel to California. Willing to remain or return. References exchanged. 6,541, Outlook.

POSITION—Capable American widow as chaperon or companion. Experienced traveler. Excellent references. 6,529, Outlook.

Contributors' Gallery

RUFUS STEELE has two enthusiasms that we know of—motion pictures and outdoor life—and he has aired both of them at various times in The Outlook. In this issue it is the latter which takes precedence, as a result of a trip which Mr. Steele has just made through the Grand Canyon country and Zion National Park. He has written and produced numerous feature motion pictures, and last summer he contributed to the "Christian Science Monitor" a series of articles on the constructive aspects of the motion-picture industry under the title "What's Right With the Movies?"

HERBERT FRANCIS SHERWOOD was born in Litchfield County, Connecticut, of old New England stock; he is now living in Fall River, Massachusetts. Mr. Sherwood is an authority on immigration, child labor, and other topics connected with the country's industrial welfare, and has contributed to The Outlook articles on the manufacturing problems of the New England States.

ERNEST W. MANDEVILLE'S article on the movie trust will soon be followed by a series on the liquor trade in Great Britain. During the summer Mr. Mandeville investigated the influence of liquor upon the life of Britain at the request of The Outlook.

GEORGE F. MILTON is a newspaper man, the editor of the Chattanooga (Tennessee) "News." He has also been associated with the Washington "Times" and the New York "Tribune." It was to Mr. Milton that Mr. Bryan intrusted the publication and distribution of the speech which "the Commoner" planned to deliver at Dayton during the Scopes trial.

WILLIAM C. GREGG, a successful business man himself, tells of the career of the new President of the American Sugar Refining Company.

DIXON MERRITT, The Outlook's Washington correspondent, turns from politics to education, and he talks of a college examination that perhaps was not quite so easy as it sounds.

The Mail Bag

The Last Speech

IN The Outlook of September 30, under the title "The Spirit of the Northwest," this statement was made on page 149: "Harding made his last speech as President of the United States in Stanley Park, Vancouver, on July 26, 1923."

Possibly the matter is not of sufficient importance to justify correction, but unless corrected it might lead to another error in the future. The last speech made by President Harding was made in the Stadium of the University of Washington, at Seattle, on July 27, 1923; his subject was Alaska, and his speech was very widely reported in the United States, as you will find by consulting newspaper files of that date.

There stands in Woodland Park, Seattle, Washington, the Harding Memorial, erected by the Elks out of contributions raised largely by the boys of the State, commemorating the spot on which President Harding administered the Oath of Allegiance to thirty thousand boys on the same day as his speech here.

Seattle, Washington. DAN EARLE.

[Mr. Earle is quite correct. Mr. Harding did make a speech on the day following the one at Vancouver.—THE EDITORS.]

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